EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,863—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ALWAYS ASK FOR ZIG-ZAG BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th „	CHINA	8000		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd „	EGYPT	8000		
1st March	MOREA	11000		
8th „	PERSIA	8000		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	†ARCADIA	7000		
22nd „	MANTUA	11000		
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000		
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000		
19th „	MALOJA	12500		
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th „	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8
To London	„ 627 or	„ 528	„ 940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb 1913
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Feb. „
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st Mar. „
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April „
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th April „
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May „
Habsburg	2979	E. Seberich	16th May „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5930	R. Dannecker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	500
To Trieste or Venice and back	„	750
To London via Trieste	„	579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.	„	903 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	350
To Trieste or Venice and back	„	525
To London via Trieste	„	429 to 449 †
To London via Trieste and back.	„	683 to 723 †

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
To Trieste to Venice and back	„	675
To London via Trieste	„	529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.	„	832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7588	D. Cosulich	6th Feb. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
President	3310	Schutt	3rd Feb. 1913
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	16th Feb. 1913.
a Konig	4900	Coltzau	3rd March 1913.
Markgraf	3680	Bremer	17th March 1913.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY Twin Screw.

For Rates and Particulars, Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
21, Meadow Street, Bombay, 28th January, 1913.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing	Date.	Time.	Route via
Kola	1205	Thurs.	30th Jan.	9 a.m. †	C.M.
Dwarka	1695	Friday	31st Jan. ‡	6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Mon.	3rd Feb.	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kola", 1205 tons, on Thursday, 30th Jan., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora", 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 30th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 6th February.
*Pentakota	3418	„ 20th „
†Pundua	3305	„ 6th March.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A steamer on or about 1st February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

28th January, 1913.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	......	19 „
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5566	15 „	......
City of Athens	5594	......	18 „
City of Vienna	4672	......	26 „
City of Marseilles	8800	......	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	......
*City of Lahore	6875	16 „	14 „
City of Benares	6973	......	23 „
†City of Agra	4808	4 May	......
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 „	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester	5551	......	21 „
City of York	7810	......	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	......	12 June
City of London	9000	......	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† These are "B" class steamers.
' Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. El. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

DACTYLOMANCY.

When the art of writing was unknown, it was commonly the custom for men to wear rings on which some distinguishing sign was engraved so that by using it as a seal, the owner would give proof of authenticity to letters or other documents. About the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, signet rings engrayed with a badge or trade mark were much used by merchants, and the ring itself was often sent by a trusty bearer as the proof of the genuineness of a bill of demand. The celebrated ring given to Essex by Queen Elizabeth was meant to be used for a similar purpose. For the purpose of this advertisement, however we are interested in and ask for your interest in the rings in use to-day. Rings creating social concern, pleasures, happiness, such as Engagement and Marriage Rings, and the wearing of rings which foretell future events and in which also it is possible to discover secrets undisclosed by speech.

A ring, worn on the forefinger of the right hand, indicates a haughty bold and overbearing spirit.

A ring on the long finger of the same hand, prudence, dignity and discretion.

A ring on the third finger of the right hand, the bestowal of very strong love and affection.

On the little finger a masterful spirit.

If a ring is worn on the forefinger of the left hand it indicates that the lady or gentleman is willing to marry.

A ring worn on the long finger of the left hand is a sign that the lady or gentleman is engaged.

The third finger is the marriage finger the giving and wearing of a ringe being a sign that the giver has endowed the person who received it with all the power he himself possesses, and the woman who has the ring could issue commands as her husband, and is in every way his representative.

If a lady or gentleman has no desire to marry, a ring is worn on the little finger of the left hand.

Jewelled Rings also contain sentiments which read by means of the first letter of the stones with which they are set as

Lapis lazuli, Opal, Vorde antique, Emerald, Marcasite Emerald,
Diamond Emerald, Amethyst Ruby, Emerald Sapphire Topaz.

Thumb Rings were worn in the fourteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Falstaff boasts that in his youth he was slender enough to creep into any Alderman's ring. The thumbs have always, however, been considered by Philosophers as being too busy to set apart for the purpose of any honour in dactylomancy.

FOR

JEWELLED FINGER RINGS IN EVERY FANCY

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa; LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co-)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ...	„ 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101. Hornby Road.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)...	Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3¾ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A.,
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.,

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
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Puket
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Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50 00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charge particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	„	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tihling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 25,419-8-0.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and 'Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkew
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised.	Rbls.	55,000,000	
do. subscribed.	„	45,000,000	
		100,000,000	= say £4,745,000
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds...	Rbls.	23,300,000	= say £2,455,000
			£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all description of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY granted by the undersigned to Mr. CHARLES HESELWOOD, has this day been CANCELLED.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
January 27th, 1913.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce to our numerous Customers and the Public in General that, for better accommodation, we have REMOVED from 20 Esplanade Road, to 117-125 ESPLANADE ROAD, at the entrance of Medow Street, where our business will be carried on from this day.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
IMPORTERS OF GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.
117-125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CHINA CLAY MINES AT BANSINGPURE WITHIN THE TERRITORIES OF HIS HIGHNESS THE GAIKWAR.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that THE AHMEDABAD MINING AND PROSPECTING SYNDICATE is in possession of the abovenamed mines, and is legal holder by transfer of the rights to prospect, to dig out refine, remove, and generally work the mines and China Clay from the abovenamed mines from Mr. Chaturbhai V. Amin of Virsad.

The public are further warned that the partnership between the abovenamed Chaturbhai V. Amin and the other members of the Ahmedabad Mining and Prospecting Syndicate is sub-isting and is in actual force, and that the said partnership is not dissolved. The statements of Mr. Chaturbhai to the contrary are false and fraudulent.

The public are further informed that the abovenamed Mr. Chaturbhai V. Amin has for the abovenamed purposes executed the power of attorney to one of the partners, viz., Mr. A. G. Pandit, and that he has no right to cancel the same.

The public are therefore informed that the said Mr. Chaturbhai V. Amin has no right to transfer or assign any rights of his own to anybody, and that therefore anybody trying to acquire the same by transfer or any other way whatsoever shall acquire nothing, and anybody so acquiring or trying to acquire, shall do so at his own risk and responsibility.

A. G. PANDIT.
Manager,
The Ahmedabad Mining and Prospecting Syndicate
for himself and other partners.
Dated at Ahmedabad, the 20th of January, 1913.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be HELD at the Postmaster-General's Office, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1913, at 10 A.M., for twenty appointments, as probationers in the European and Eurasian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department in the Bombay Circle. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20, and applications accompanied by certificates of Birth and Good Conduct in original, must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 15th February, 1913, to the Postmaster-General Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the subjects for examination and pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationer will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training, and after passing a satisfactory examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists.

H. M. FFINCH,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch,
Bombay.

WARNING.

INFRINGEMENTS of my CAMEL LABEL used on Brandy exported by me to India, having been brought under my notice, I have to give notice that I am the owner of a Camel device as applied to Brandy, and have used such device as my trade mark in British India for many years past.

Any wrongful use of my said device of the Camel, or of the word "CAMEL," in respect of Brandy will be restrained as the law directs.

Information on the subject may be sent to me to Bordeaux, France, or to Messrs. John A. GIBBONS and Co., International Patent and trade mark offices 38 Great Tower Street, London, E. C.

F. H. BROWN,
33 Cours du Pave des Chartrons,
BORDEAUX,
FRANCE.
Messrs. D. P. BATHA and Co.,
Agents,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT,
Victor Hugo's
IMMORTAL MASTERPIECE.

LES MISERABLES

First of Four Epochs in Two Parts.

THE SLEEPING-CAR MAN

WIFFLES IN THE LEADING ROLE.

GOOD—REAL—UNFORGETTABLE.

THE ANIMATED GAZETTE.

NOTE:—The length of the First Epoch of "Les Miserables," as well as of "The Sleeping-Car Man," which is a Comedy in Two Parts, has made it impracticable to add any more films to the programme, without encroaching upon the dinner hour.

THE EXCELSIOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, at 10 P.M.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD and LADY SYDENHAM.
The proceeds of the Entertainment WILL BE
In aid of the General work of the
SALVATION ARMY.

LES MISERABLES

FIRST EPOCH.

THE SLEEPING-CAR MAN.

PRICES AS USUAL.

FAREWELL CONCERT

OF
THE FAMOUS RUSSIANS
LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
VIOLIN, PIANO, CELLO
Said by Prof. AUER to be
"THE GREATEST LIVING TRIO"
OF INSTRUMENTALISTS.
TOWN HALL.
ONLY ON
SATURDAY, 8TH FEB., 1913.
RESERVED AND NUMBERED SEATS, Rs. 5 and 3.
Admission, Rs. 2.
Plan now open at
S. ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

By Arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN.

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

Will be performed by
BOMBAY AMATEURS,
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LORD SYDENHAM,
in aid of the
LADY CLARKE LEAGUE OF MERCY ENDOWMENT FUND,
on
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY
31st JAN., FEB. 1st, 3rd & 4th.
By kind permission
H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND
will form the Orchestra.
RESERVED and NUMBERED SEATS, STALLS, Rs. 5.
DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 4, 3, and 2.
BOXES 30, 25, 20 and 15.
Gallery (unreserved) Re. 1.

PLEASE NOTE:—That Tickets issued for Jan. 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th, will not admit to the forthcoming performances, but must be exchanged at ROSE'S. The previous plans are cancelled.

Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb. 20th. For prospectus and particulars apply PROF. O. V. MULLER, M. A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAIDANIA.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH JANUARY,
at 9-30 S. T.

GAUHAR JAN,
FROM CALCUTTA.
The most famous singer in India,
IN THE
DURBAR SHAMIANA,
at her special Request
REDUCED PRICES
to enable all classes to hear her,
Reserved Seats Rs. 5 and Rs 3,
Unreserved Rs. 2.

THURSDAY, 30TH JANUARY,
at 9-30
SKATING
CALICO CARNIVAL
Fancy dresses should as far as possible be made of cotton material.
Admission to Garden and Carnival As. 8.
SKATES Re. 1, Extra.

SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY,
MASSED CAVALRY BANDS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA recently done up tyres in good order, additional hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.

Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.

Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.

Also a sweet-toned piano (Marcks) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.

Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

WANTED.

WANTED, by the Officers' Men, the Connaught Rangers, a first rate KHANSAMAH. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials, and a banker's or other guarantee of solvency (which will be treated as strictly confidential) to MESS PRESIDENT, Ferozepore.

NOTICE.

THREE SHORTHAND WRITERS, on Rs. 150 each per mensem, are required from 1st March, 1913, in the Legal Department, Secretariat, Bombay for reporting the Proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council, and for other Shorthand and Typing work. Candidates, for the posts, should apply as soon as possible to the Undersigned, stating their speed and also their age and qualifications and forwarding copies of testimonials from their previous employers.

P. E. PERCIVAL,
Secretary to Government.
Legal Department.
Secretariat, 27th January, 1913.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BED-ROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT BATTLE PICTURE EVER SEEN
EDISON'S GREAT HISTORICAL FILM,
BATTLE OF BALACLAVA,
OR
THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.
The Event that made "ALL THE WORLD WONDER"
Shown in a Series of Splendid Pictures.

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME:—

1. THE WOULD BE DOG TRAINER.................... (Comic.)
2. CAGLIOSTRO.................................... (Coloured romance.)
3. CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE....................
4. FOOLSHEAD SHOOTING.............................. (Comic.)
5. ON TIME FOR BUSINESS.............................. (Comic.)

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, HALF PRICES.
AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

THE PERIL OF THE ORIENT.

The abiding peril of the orient is FEVER and its attendant dangers.
At the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA,
take Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills,
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE
NEWEST IDEAS
IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE
PLANS OF THE
NORWICH
UNION MUTUAL LIFE
Office.
APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES ....HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES........LARGE BONUSES........LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

> "From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
for the benefit of yourself and your family.
FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., GENERAL AGENTS. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER.
AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS, for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette "Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL the Gentleman who by a mistake took away a SOFT GREEN FELT HAT, on the night of the 24th instant, from the Freemasons Hall, kindly RETURN it to that place and take his Hat.

FRESH HONEY.

Just from Bee-Hives. Absolutely pure, white and untouched by hand. V. P. Post Free 2 lbs. tin 1/9, two 3/-, three 4/5/-, four 5/12/-. One doz. case 12/- carriage extra. THE HONEY Co., CHAMBA via DALHOUSIE, (Punjab).

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD
LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID ....£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED......... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

Auction sale of Printing Machines, Press Furniture Types, and other miscellaneous articles of the Crown Electric Printing Works.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 28th January, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), at Parsee Bazaar Street, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co., Fort, by order of the mortgagee in possession the following Presses and Furniture, etc., of the Crown Electric Printing Works such as Double Super Royal, double and single Crown, Royal and Treadle Foolscap Printing Machines of different makes, 3 electric motors of 2 H. P. each, cutting, stitching, perforating, paging and ruling machines, 1 eyeletting hand machine, large number of racks, stands, galley, typecases, large quantity of body types, Gujerati body and heading types. Illustrations blocks, chases, and furniture such as tables, chairs, cupboards, national recording clock with cards and mid rack, bookshelves, etc., and the Electric Installation of the Press and other sundry things.

Catalogues are published and the above will be sold on small lots and is on view. Private offers for the above will be received by the Undersigned upto he 27th Inst.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th January, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1913, at 5 p. m. (S. T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 480—484, case No. 29, Memonwada Road.

Building Street Nos. 15, 20, 21, 26, Case No. 407, Nishanpada Road, and Tandel Street.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND HAND 8000 RING SPINDLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 12th February, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S. T.) at their rooms on account of the concerned.

8000 (second hand) Ring spindle (by Howard and Bullough.)

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 28th January, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1913, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, the following, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On account of the concerned:—

A lot of silk pieces, Cashmere shawls, table and teapoy covers, wall curtains, canvas and leather boots and shoes, walking sticks, collars, undershirts, etc.

On account of the concerned:—

150 dozen saws, size 18 to 36 inches.
50 pieces country-made napkin cloth, 12 yds. piece.
100 dozen Armenian napkins.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th January, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clarke house, Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, dining table, arm and without armchairs, sideboard dumbwaiters, drawing-room chairs, one upright cottage piano by Justin Browne, London, one set Encyclopædia Britannica, ornaments, cabinets, carpets, History of Famous Literature, set of the Historian History of the world, a small Billiard table, bookcases, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, bentwood chairs, office tables, book presses, one lot of books, one rubber-tyred C. Spring Victoria, one dogcart, and a waler horse, etc., etc., the property of R. Maidment, Esq., Assistant Collector of Customs.

The property of another gentleman. One second-hand English built brougham, on C. spring by Morgan of London, with a strong and fast chestnut, waler gelding and harness complete.

One Lady's saddle, with bridle complete by Pitt and Sons.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Gymkhana Chambers, opposite Bombay Gymkhana, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton and Elkington, large sliding dining table, arm chairs, handsome mirror, back side boards, rich carpets table and hall lamps, drawing-room blackwood open carved cushion, sofas and chairs, one nearly new Cottage piano by Rose, one Chubb safe on stand, rich cabinet and ornaments old China and fancy vases, palm stands, wall clocks, writing table, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrah, cloth and grown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, hat stands purdahs, screens, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of a Lady going home and others.

Catalogues are published and the the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 28th January, 1913.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.
Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [27TH JAN., 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th Jan., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway............	41	48,476
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	24	29,160

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet and unchanged. There has been very little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are easier following the fall in silver.

We quote:—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France	...171 3-4 to 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...150
Shanghai „	...206 3-4
Japan „	...148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 95 3-16 for Cash and the near Settlement, and 95 5-16 for the second Settlement, and has remained steady during the day with a small business doing.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 3 0
1st Settlement ...	„ 95 3 0
2nd „ ...	„ 95 5 0

BULLION:—

There was a further sharp fall in Silver in the London market on Saturday, spot being 3-16 lower at 28 9-16 and forward also 3 16 lower at 28 3-4. New York was 3-8 down at 62 1-8. The fall was attributed to India and China selling. The local market opened easier at 71 5-8 ex-duty for cash and the first settlement, but rates have improved during the day and close as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 24 0 6
Australian „ ...	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „ ...	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready ...	„ 71 13 0
1st Settlement ...	„ 71 13 0
2nd Settlement ...	„ 72 4 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready ...	„ 81 3 0
1st Settlement ...	„ 81 3 0
2nd Settlement ...	„ 81 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There was little change in the American markets on Saturday, futures being a few points up. The less favourable political outlook may possibly affect the market for a time. With the conclusion of the January settlement the local market has taken a quiet tone, and good Broach opened this morning at Rs. 315 1-2. Fine Khamgaon Akola March was quoted Rs. 308-9. There has been some enquiry for fine Broach March and April but otherwise there has been little doing for forward delivery and the market closes quiet but steady at our quotations.

A small business has been done by speculators in the bazaar in fully good Bengal January 1914 at Rs. 250 and Rs. 249.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate and prices are fairly steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	323-9	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	316	„
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	327	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	324	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	„	320	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	316-17	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	308-9	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	287	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	278	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	375-6	„
Sawginned Dharwar ...	„	323	Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	... Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	... 20,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·57	6·57	6·56
+04	+01	+04
Apr.-May.	**May-June.**	**June-July.**
6·55	6·53	6·51
+04	+03	+03
July-August.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
6·48	6·39	6·24
+03	+04	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet and easier.

We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs. 7 13 0 B.T.
Apl-May ...	... „ 8 11 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May ...	...Rs. 8 7 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... „ 7 9 0 B T
Yellow „ „	... „ 8 4 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs. 59 8 0
Mimbara ...	... „ 61 0 0
Black Kutni ...	... „ 48 8 0
Red Khandwa ...	... „ 53 8 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	„ Rs. 12 12 0 B T
Forward ...	... Rs. 12 1 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs. 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Bold ...	... Rs. 49 8 0
Small ...	... „ 48 0 0

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 7 6 R T
White Delhi Apl.-May ...	„ 5 10 0 R.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday:—

Cotton ...	15,964½	bales.
Wheat ...	12,678	cwts.
Linseed ...	126	„
Rapeseed ...	2	„
Gingellyseed ...	13,146	„
Poppyseed ...	7	„
Groundnuts...	2,834	„
Castorseed ...	5,384	„
Rice ...	14,609	„
Myrabollams.	1,537	„
Cottonseed ...	21,698	„
Mowraseed ...	26	„
Gram ...	4,670	„
Joowar ...	1,686	„
Maize ...	nil	„
Barley ...	686	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Tone of Market	Steady

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands, G. O. C.

Liverpool—

Futures.	Latest closing	To-days opening.
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·53	6·57
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·53	6·57
Mar.-Apl. ...	6·52	6·56
Apl.-May ...	6·51	6·55
May-June ...	6·50	6·53
June-July ...	6·48	6·51
July-Aug. ...	6·45	6·48
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·35	6·38
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·21	6·24

Prices at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 25th Jan. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 18th Jan. 1913:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 18. Rs.	Jan. 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,10,66,824	1,46,20,790
Other Deposits	11,27,64,425	10,36,81,955
Post Bills	5,377	5,377
Sundries	16,97,529	16,65,086
	14,61,34,155	14,55,73,208
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,92,71,933	1,94,94,712
Other authorised Securities	7,97,013	7,97,013
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,26,75,125	2,27,34,922
Loans do. do. ...	3,85,84,233	3,91,94,180
Bills discounted and purchased	2,61,04,520	2,71,17,812
Dead Stock	2,30,282	2,30,322
Stamps	6,917	6,845
Bullion	6,78,259	6,20,316
Balances with other Banks.	12,84,537	7,29,845
Sundries............	2,87,746	1,80,714
Cash	3,62,13,560	3,44,66,547
	14,61,34,155	14,55,73,208

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 592 bales cotton, Solomon Bros; 43 bales wool M Nanji: 26 bales wool, A Shawji; 138 casks skins, Nizammudin and Co! 10,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co. 6,200 cwt wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,400 cwts maize Sanday and Co; 501 cwts, nigerseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

China s—315 bales hemp E Oomersey and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—500 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—400 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 250 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Merton Hall s—20 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 125 cwt cottonseed A Khimji 135 cwt myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—110 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co; 160 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 12,250 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,500 cwts wheat, 2,960 cwts gingellyseed and 2,970 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 9,000 cwts castorseed, 10,497 cwts groundnuts, 3,500 cwts teelseed and 658 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—27 bales hemp, H Govindji; 300 cwts nigerseed, Baver and Kranse.

FOR MALAGA.

Castalia s—30 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—00 bales cotton, The National Financing and Commission Corporation; 175 cwts olibanum G Sojpal; 480 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co. 105 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 7 bales hemp, E Ooomersey.

FOR HULL.

Errington Court s—500 bales cotton, T Toolseedas; 2825 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 3,125 cwts cottonseed, L Pragjee.

Bassano s—23,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Benin s—3,001 cwts groundnuts, 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales hemp C. Peraj and Co; 110 bales cotton, M. Nathoobhoy and Co; 5,000 cwts gingellyseed, 100 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Bros. 8,220 bales cotton, Glazebook and Co; 6,000 cwts gingellyseed B. S. Lloyd and Co; 110 bales cotton, Salmon Bros; 3,001 cwts groundnuts, 8,000 cwts gingellyseed C Boggian and Co. 6,000 gingellyseed 2,000 cwts groundnuts, 3,000 cwts castorseed, K. Devchand and Co; 1,500 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co; 80 bales cotton, R. Vishram and Co. 184 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.

Errington Court s—250 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co; 100 cwts gram, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Benin s—1,959 cwts myrabollams S. Cooverji and Co; 105 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 58 bales goathair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 110 bales cotton, 1000 cwts groundnuts, 300 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 503 cwts myrabollams, J. Nurbheram and Co; 75 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 350 bales hemp.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TOURS MAY BE ARRANGED and TICKETS ISSUED to THE PRINCIPAL CITIES of INTEREST TO ANY RAILWAY STATION in INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single Journey Tickets available for two months, Return Tickets for eight months.

Break of Journey at Intermediate Stations allowed.

For further particulars and Tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—66 cwts olibanum, 22 cwts googar, 17 cwts aloes, A Hoosein and Co; 3 cwts genda horns, M H E Ellias.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru s—200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton, M H Dehdasthi; 1,800 bales cotton G G Kaisha.

Saigon Maru s—200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 2,377 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

Ilford s—2,000 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, Mitchall and Co; 600 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 800 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 190 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton, M H Dehdashti.

Zoroaster s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 700 bales cotton Breul and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co.

Ilford s—500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 500 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

Zoraster s—1,000 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ilford s—306 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 700 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru s—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 28th Jan. 1913.

94. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be held to-day Tuesday the 28th and Thursday the 30th instant at 7 p. m. at Head-quarters, Council Road.

95. Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 1st to 8th February 1913.

Conveyance.—On Saturday the 1st February, Special commodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 3rd to 8th February.)

From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-26 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

From Colaba to Santa Cruz Reserved carriages will be in front, and from Santa Cruz to Colaba in the rear of trains.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade, and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 30th instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 31st instant and open in Camp on the 1st February.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

96. Church Parades.—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp on Sunday the 2nd February will be as under:—

Roman Catholic 9 a.m.
Church of England 11 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform Side arms only.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th Jan., 1913.

1. Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week.—Corporal R. Ellis.

2. To-day Tuesday the 28th instant. Commanding Officer's Parade. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

Corps Shooting Club.

3. A competition was held on the Santa Cruz Range on Saturday afternoon the 25th instant, between Section Teams. There was a good attendance, 5 teams competing and after some close and interesting matches, Sergeant Spence's team just managed to beat Sergeant Ash's team. The conditions were as follows:—Two teams of four advancing at the double by stages of 50 yards, commencing at 500 yards, one shot to be fired at each distance, at falling plates, each plate representing a man on the opposing side, and as the plates were hit, the man so represented had to fall out, the team that had the most survivors when the "cease fire" sounded to be the winners, the winning team consisted of.

Sergt. R. A. Spence.
„ A. E. Baird,
Corpl. J. R. Webster.
Trooper A. S. Robinson.

This competition was followed by Individual snap shooting at 200 yards 6 shots last 5 to count, Trooper Aylward won this with the creditable score of 23 points out of a possible 25, while Trooper Dougall and Buckle were only 1 point behind him, with scores of 22. In the shoot off Trooper Dougall won the Tie and the 2nd Prize, The following were the best scores.—

Trooper R. N. Aylward 23 points 1st Prize.
„ E. S. Dougall 22 points.
„ A. J. Buckel 22 points.
Sergt. A. E. Baird 21 points.
Trooper J. R. Abercrombie 21 points.
„ J. S. Grotton 21 Points.
„ J. Wallace 20 points.
Corpl. J. W Thomson 20 Points 21 competed.

5. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction open at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon the 22nd February and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday the 10th March 1913.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DAVID—DAVID—January 26, in London, Percival Victor, the only son of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and Lady David of Bombay, to Vere, only daughter of Mr. A. J. David, of 18, Ennismore Gardens, London. No cards. Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai papers please copy. (By cable.)

INDIA.

BIRTH.

KEANE—January 18, at Agra, the wife of Michael Keane, I. C. S., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Illustrated lecture by Prof. Peltier: "Antediluvian Monsters," Y. W. C. A., Wellington Lines, 6-30.
Annual Inspection of the Works by the Trustees of the Bombay Port, Ballard Pier, 2.
Concert in St. Peter's School, Mazagon, 9.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
Parasbramrao's Circus near Phul Gully, 9-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim: "We ought not to do as we like but like to do as we ought."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 17th instant left Aden at 1 a.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-1.
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail ...	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) ...		12-0

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Stand Faust	Salter
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert
Valse	Miramar	Sontini
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Caryll
Serenade		Czibulka
Caprice	The Whistler and his dog	Pryor
Selection	The Dollar Princess	Fall
Patrol	The Coons	Lotter

MUSIC AT THE CHOWPATTY.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Arabia	Larry Buck
Overture	La Reme d'un Jour	Adam
Polka (Cornet Solo)	The Star of England	J. Farrell
Grand Selection	il Trovatore	Verdi
Valse	Beautiful Danube	Strauss
{ a Intermezzo	Liebestraum	F. Von Blon
{ b Serenade	Sizilietta	F. Von Blon
Selection	Gipsy Love	F. Lehar
Galop	Von Haus zu Haus	Faust

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 7th Dragoon Guards will play the following programme of music at "Maidania" this evening under the direction of Mr. C. Cornfield, Band Master.

From 8-15 p.m.

	Fackeltanz	Elliott
Valse	Sundhine Sul	Rubens
Serenata		Moscowsky
Ballet	Music from William Tell	Rossini
	Ein Albamblatt	Wagner
Selection	Patience	Sullivan
Japanese Intermezzo	Ke-Sa-Ko	Chapins

From 10-15 p. m.

March	Pomp & Circumstance	Elgar
Valse	Sympathic	Mezzacapo
	Loves old Sweet Song	Molloy
An Opera Boquet		Douglas
Idyl	An Evening Breeze	Langey
Sonata	Pathetique	Beethoren
	The Parade of the Tin Soldiers	Jassel

GIRL FATALLY BURNT.—At the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital on Sunday, a Hindu girl named Chundalis, aged fifteen, succumbed to injuries received by her loincloth having been set on fire, while cooking food in her house at Stone bunder on Saturday last. She was soon after removed to the hospital, but her injuries baffled all medical treatment.

FATAL SEQUEL TO FOOTBALL.—A number of young boys were playing football in Girgaum on the 16th January and one of them named Patrick Misquita accidentally kicked at a piece of bone, which pierced his right foot. The other boys attended to the wound and the boy came home. The same night, however, alarming symptoms showed themselves, and he was treated for tetanus with serum injections but to no effect, and the lad, who was only nine years of age, died on Sunday.

MAHUVA (KATHIAWAR) GAURAKSHAKA SABHA.—A correspondent writes:—The annual meeting of the Mahuva Gaurakshaka Sabha was held on the 13th inst. All the cows were led throughout the town. They were fed with sweet balls from the interest of Rs. 400 presented by her Highness Nandkunvarba C I and Rs. 100 presented on the birthday of the Yuvraj Shree. The meeting was held in the mandap specially erected in the spacious compound of the Gaushala. All those taking interest in such affairs were present. Mr. Ratilal Gokuldass, grandson of Doshi Lauji Bhanji took the chair. Mr. Odhanji Ramji, honorary secretary, having first recited prayers, explained the compulsory duty of mankind towards cows and others, read in details the figures showing income and expenditure. Cows numbering to one thousand were duly protected in the last year of famine and are now in stock. Urgent protection being sought for the famishing cattle at Karachi, where fodder is scarce this year. This sabha sent a telegram asking for help and 325 head of cattle were sent and double the number still expected. To protect all these, a large stack of hay has been already obtained. All this is due to the zeal and enthusiasm of Mr. Odhavji Ramji, Messrs. Surchand Ramji Kanji Narbheram, Gopatji Metha, and Ganesh Vanmali also spoke befitting the occasion. The manager, Tribhuna Printing Press, Mihuva, presented a congratulatory address to Mr. Odhavji, who replied that he did nothing more than his duty towards dumb animals. Mr. Odhavji expressed himself highly obliged to the Nagarsheth Mr. Harilal Mondass and the meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dabul Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondence signed by "Parishioner" in your today's issue is calculated to create a false impression on the minds of the Bombay Catholic Community. The meeting referred to is one of the parishioners of Dabul to consider whether any steps should be taken over the recent territorial severance of a portion of the Dabul parish, which now belongs to the New Gloria Church. It is well known that the priests of Dabul Church cannot cope with the religious calls of the daily increasing number of its parishioners, which number nearly 30,000 souls. It is therefore but fair that His Grace should have now thought of reducing the congestion by transferring a portion of the old parish by a territorial division to the religious care of the Gloria Church. The act was necessary and highly convenient in the interests of the souls under the religious care of His Grace. The promoters of the meeting no doubt are grieved at the fact that His Grace ordered the division without reference to the representatives of the parishes affected by the division. The promoters of the meeting feel that the division will entail loss of a portion of the income of the Church of Dabul and the payment of a debt of nearly 40,000 rupees pending on it will be indefinitely delayed. The only course for the parishioners of Dabul is to increase the income of the "fabrica" by asking His Grace to divert at least half its large income towards this debt. At present not one-third of it goes to the "fabrica." The promoters of the meeting only desire that a respectful representation should be sent to His Lordship to modify the territorial division sketched by him.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE PROMOTERS.

January 27.

[This correspondence must now cease.—Ed. "B.G."]

Trombay as a Suburb of Bombay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to thank your correspondent, Mr. H. S. Noble, on behalf of the permanent residents of Trombay, for expressing his views as to making this place a suburb of Bombay and thus letting the middle-class residents of Bombay breathe fresh air instead of inhaling the present mixture of smoke from the mill chimneys and engine funnels of Bombay. About two years back a memorial signed by a couple of thousand people of the Island of Trombay was submitted to the Governor of Bombay, Lord Sydenham, asking for railway facilities by running two or three trains daily over the existing municipal railway lines, which lies quite idle during most of the time of the day. This memorial was well supported by Government and forwarded to the Bombay Municipality and G. I. P. Railway authorities, who declined to undertake the scheme, for what reason is best known to themselves. Now, Sir, let me again, through the medium of your paper, bring this matter to the notice of the authorities, that Trombay is the headquarters of the Customs Department of this Taluka. Here they have got two offices, one for the Sarkarkun and the other for the Preventive Officer, for whose convenience there is a Post Office and Bombay Telephone Co. have a scheme in hand to extend their telephone service for the benefit of the salt merchants of Trombay. These merchants export a very large amount of salt to the Ghauts from Thana, where the salt is sent in "prows" and where special sidings have to be maintained by the Railway Company. Besides that Government has to keep a staff of the Customs department, under a Preventive Officer, to see the salt cleared from Thana Bunder. All these expenses would be saved both by Government and the G. I. P. Railway, if Trombay were given a railway line, as all salt that is sent to Thana from Bellapur, Uran, Sheva, Trombay, etc., would be booked from Trombay.

Besides this, salt from Mahul and Ghatkoper has to be carted to Kurla, a distance of nearly four or five miles from the salt-pans. In addition to the salt, a very large stock of grass and straw is stocked by the Pinjrapole for their cattle, which is all imported by them from different places by prows. Leaving aside the question of goods traffic there is a large number of season ticket-holders staying specially at Chembure and other places who daily go to their work to Bombay. These people have to walk about two miles to and from the railway station of Kurla or Ghatkoper, and the hardship, they suffer during their walks in the monsoon is hard to describe. No one has a cart and everybody has to walk in a downpour of rain every day, four miles through the slush and stones of the district roads.—Yours, etc.,

R. J. TROMBAYWALLA.

Level-Crossing Delays.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted to draw the Railway authorities' attention to the unnecessary delay caused to vehicular traffic and pedestrians in the newly opened Wari-Bunder Road (Frere Road Extension)?

From 10 to 15 minutes seems quite the usual time at the crossings to be held up waiting for the passing of a long goods train which almost invariably creeps along at snail speed.

To patiently wait for a period of over 10 minutes in the scorching sun and blinding dust is a task which I am sure very few would love. Besides this the ill-paid officewalla has to submit his explanation for late attendance and despite all his efforts to defend himself he has to meet a substantial fine. I should suggest to prevent similar recurrence the shunting of all long trains at night, or at a slightly faster speed in smaller numbers in the day. This would to a great extent lessen the delay and inconvenience caused to pedestrians and wheeled-traffic. Complaints on the subject have been made to the railway authorities but since no improvement has been noticed, one is impelled to the belief that they have been consigned to the waste paper basket. This infringement of the public rights must cease and it would do well for the authorities to bear in mind that time is money.—Yours, etc.,

J. E. P.

Mazagaon, January 27.

I. G. AND S. ASSOCIATION.

The forty-first annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Surety Association was held on Monday afternoon at the Oriental Buildings, when Mr. N. S. Glazebrook presided.

The directors' report for the year ending the 31st December 1912, as follows, was adopted:—

"During the year ending 31st December 1912, 263 proposals were made to the Company for guaranteeing sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 5,10,850, of which there have been accepted and completed 244, aggregating Rs. 4,74,050. On the new policies effected during the year, the premiums amount to Rs. 4,744-8-0. During the year 138 bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 2,88,600 have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the Association. There has been no claim during the year on account of guarantee obligations.

The revenue of the year ending 31st December 1912 amounts to Rs. 25,685-7-4; to which, with the balance from last year's account, Rs. 20,258-13-6 makes a total of Rs. 45,944-4-10; the expenditure has been Rs. 5,921-14-1; the sum set aside on account dividend and bonus for 1911 is Rs. 8,750; and with Rs. 10,000 added to this reserve fund there is a divisible surplus of Rs. 21,272-6-9. The sum of of Rs. 10,000 is recommended to be carried to the reserve fund, which will then amount to Rs. 1,38,000, and out of the balance of Rs. 11,272-6-9 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent. and a bonus at 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital for the year ending 31st December 1912, which will absorb Rs. 8,750. Out of the balance, Rs 2,522-6-9, the directors recommend that a bonus of Rs. 600 be paid to the secretary and staff, carrying forward a balance of Rs. 1,922-6-9 to next year's account.

The following resolutions were carried:—Mr. Robert Barlow was re-elected a director, and Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria and Co. were re-elected auditors.

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EN PASSANT.

Some time ago, one of the popular Home weeklies published a series of paper headed, "Why don't you go to church," contributed by folk of all kinds, including many well-known divines of several denominations. It was somewhat difficult to locate, in the arguments of the majority of the laymen who wrote on the subject, very tangible issues, but it is remarkable that, where they failed, the ministers themselves stepped in and supplied one or two notable suppositions, which in a measure, suggested that some reproach for the lack of interest in attending public worship lay in themselves. Among others, Dean Welldon, and Archdeacon Sinclair entered the arena, and, as one would naturally look for from men of their position and calibre, their pronouncements were bold and convincing. It has not been rare in the near past to come across the plain-spoken pastor, who proves deep into things to expose without temerity the ill-doings and failings of the so-called Christians around him. But it has not been the custom to attack the groundwork of his system and the procedure of his particular form of worship, for herein might be inferred a suspicion of disloyalty which might apart from exposing weakness, be personally disastrous to him. But one can trace from the utterances of the two eminent men mentioned that neither fear or diffidence are likely to supervene to conceal their views, and I have before me the brief note by Archdeacon Sinclair, which advances, as one of the reasons of the apathy of church-goers of the Established Church, a practical deprecation of one of the very first obligations in its system, viz., the strict following of the ritual laid down for worship.

Archdeacon Sinclair considers that among other reasons, a real practical deterrent from church attendance is the countless repetitions in the forms of service, the poverty and dullness of the sermons, and the revival of obsolete dogmas in the teachings. Probably the majority of church-goers will recognise the force of these reasons to the full. One or more of the candid laymen who expressed their views on the subject, in the articles referred to, admitted that they received more, religious solace from a quiet ramble on the Sabbath, among Nature's surroundings, finding to adopt the memorable words of our great Bard, as it were, the Diety among the trees, his teachings in the running brooks and stones. There are some who would consider that quiet meditation of this kind does not altogether fulfil the religious calls upon men. If, as the authority quoted avers, it is indeed a fact that the layman to often sits in the aisles or naves of the church conscious of a feeling of detachment and isolation, while the service is a musical performance between the clergy and the choir, one can understand, especially in men, that it might be considered a waste of time to attend public worship.

"Fifty years ago", archdeacon Sinclair continues, "the authority of Sunday was practically undisputed, and public opinion was strongly in favour of church attendance as a mark of respect and as a sign of decency." At first sight a statement of this nature might appear of dubious discretion for one of the reproaches most constantly urged, attached to church-going, has been the feeling of outward show. In these days—and referring especially to Indian life among Britons—the reproach would be too well founded. The insinuation of unwholesome license apparent in the domestic lives of a large majority of Anglo-Indians (the term is used in its widest sense) is barefaced, and, if credit can be attributed in the connection, it is to the fact that the prime movers have no pretensions to any show of straight-lacedness as might be implied by church-going. Denunciations from the pulpit are common enough, but the exigencies of the life out here is such that the inveigher himself must too often privately wink at the very follies he officially condemns, an element we might include among the circumstances which, it is further stated in the article before us, are too powerful to admit of any change.

Romances of the stage have not been exclusively mixed up with the Gaiety Theatre, though it is recorded that "it is the playground of England's future noblewomen." In the brief note in a recent issue of the "Gazette" the names of some five actresses who have, during the past few years, wedded into the British aristocracy are given, but the general list is by no means complete, and, if one goes back to the archives of the State, he will find more noteworthy instances of unions between the leading ladies of the Dramatic profession and great men, than those which form the present nine days' wonder in the fashionable world. One of the first actresses on record to catch a Peer was Lavinia Fenton, who gained notoriety as an actress in the middle of the eighteenth century. This lady was considered affluent, as leading lady in the management of the notorious John Rich, on thirty shillings a week. It is recorded of her that, after her ennoblement in marriage, she put on great arrogance and became extremely obnoxious to the class from whic sheh had sprung. Her veteran husband predeceased her by many years, rendering her the more free to carry on her amours, which were said to have been many and varied. The last was a liason with an Irish surgeon, in whose favour (to the exclusion of her children) she left the bulk of her fortune. This actress was the original 'Polly" in Gay's celebrated Beggar's Opera a piece which the then Archbishop of Canterbury denounced as in the highest degree injurious to public morals. Colley Cibber refused the play for Drury Lane. Rich was more far-seeing, for he produced it at the Lincoln's Inn house, with the result that both he and the author were transformed from poor to wealthy men. Elizabeth Farren married the 12th Earl of Derby in 1797. She was the great comedy actress of the period, succeeding to the mantle of Mrs. Abingdon (the original Lady Teazle) or perhaps to be nearer the mark, her more eminent contemporary, Nance Oldfield. Of Miss Farren, Horace Walpole wrote, "She is as excellent as Mrs. Oldfield because she has lived with the best style of men in England." Miss Farren first appeared on the stage at the age of 14 in the character of Miss Hardcastle in Goldsmith's comedy, "She stoops to conquer," and for twenty-four years was the chief ornament to the profession, with the reputation, besides, of an unblemished private life. She was close upon forty when she retired to marry the nobleman named and the union proved a most happy one. One of the next to marry into the aristocracy was Harriet Mellon, a contemporary of the last named, and drawing in the same company thirty shillings a week when Miss Farren, as leading lady, drew as many guineas. Two bankers, the tale goes, vied with each other in paying attention to this youthful, slim and beautiful creature, one being a married man whose wife and family, luckily, as the tale runs, took a great fancy to the budding actress and thus protected her from what was too often the natural fate of youth and beauty on the stage of those days. The other was Mr. Coutts, whom she eventually married, succeeding on his death, a few years later, to an immense fortune. It was while on a vist to "Abbotsford" (the home of Sir Walter Scott) that the Duke of St. Albans pressed a suit upon the beautiful and wealthy widow, which—we have it on the authority of the Bard of the North himself, was coldly received. Time and persistence, however, met with its reward in the end. Of Louisa Brunton, who married the Earl of Craven, there are few records. She was the daughter of the proprietor of the Norwhich Theatre and acted for a few years, retiring on her marriage at the age of 25. Miss Eliza O'Neil, who has been called a second Sarah Siddons, married Sir William Wrixon Becher an Irish Member of Parliament, who was created a baronet for eminent service in the Legislature. She was, perhaps, of more humble origin than any of the favoured ladies previously mentioned, her father being manager of a strolling company, in which, of course, his daughter served a varied but probably useful apprenticeship. Chance eventually gave her the first great opportunity in her budding notoriety on the boards of the Crow Street Theatre in Dublin. Four years later she appeared at the Covent Garden house and created an impression which it was said, had never been equalled. The renowned Thalma set her far above anything on the French stage, and it is reported of Lord Byron that he declined to witness her acting for fear it would disturb his impressions of Mrs. Siddons, whom he had pronounced a few years before as worth Cooke, Kemble and Kean all rolled into one. Lady Becher died as recently as 1872 retaining all her faculties to the end. Kitty Stephens, the singer who ran the great Catalina very close in the opinion of critics of the period, married the Earl of Essex; and Marie Foote, who was for some time Macready's leading lady, became Countess of Harrington. From the foregoing it will be seen that in the mounting to fame by occasional lucky Gaiety girls old History is but bearing the burden of repetition though dramatic annals are in turn richer by the eminence to which these notable women attained professionally than for the fact that they were enabled by marriage.

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Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	14
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	11
Malvasia, White	2	15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
" " White do do	3	12
Port Wine, White old dry...	2	0
Port Wine, Red	2	0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	4

TABLE WINES

Morea, Vin de table, Red...	1	10
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2	0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2	15
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2	0

SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.

Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5	8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	9

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.

Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4	8
" 1895 (two crown)	5	8
" 1890 (Princes)...	7	0
" 1887 (Royal)	7	8

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Uganda, 498 tons, Captain L. Y. Archdeacon, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Sydney, 19th December, with a general cargo and coal and horses and 10 passengers.

The steamers Imani, 2979 tons, Captain S. C. Pemberty arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 17th January with a cargo of coal.

The B, I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola 510 tons Captain G. R. Etton arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi etc, with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 230 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H. Manley sailed on Monday for Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S, N. Company's steamer Chanda 3957 tons, Captain F. Gun Cunningham sailed on Monday for London and Antwerp with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 60 deck passegers.

The City Line steamer City of Sparta 3497 tons, Captain J. R. MacGregor arrived in harbour on Monday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Santhia, 3352 tons, Captain Robertson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Dandolo, 3197 tons, Captain E. Giscopello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer	Capt R A Nugent	R N Flagship
H M S Alert	Comdr H C Somerville	Sloop
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Geo J Todd	Spl Ser St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 27.

Amatonga	2093	Werster	M M & Co
Arcadia	3518	Barcham	T M & Co
Barjora	1103	Cammack	M M & Co
Badric	1613	Fisher	Arab Str
Behrein	1402	Grant	Arab Steamers Ld
Sanara	3,883	Phillips	M M & Co
City of Sparta	3497	McGregor	K Nixon & Co
Dandolo	3197	Giacopillo	Col Venice S N Co
Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai 12-2 P & O S N Co
Imani	2979		Pember & Co
Marmaris		Comdr Muhlis	Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer	250	Nacoda	Persian Govt
Patiala	1929	Warrington	M M & Co
Saranac	8364	Gray	Standard Oil Co
Skerries	2702	Angus	R N Co
Sutherland	2277	Goustaff	The Bombay Co
Santhia	3313	Robertson	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	698	Nacoda	Nacoda
Ula	3436	Kedalie	M M & Co
Whitgrift	2842	Coltor	K Nixon & Co
Zoroaster	2390	Wickham	T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JAN. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Benin	2788	Cole	NF	5-2	K Nixon & Co
B Colaba	2892	Robertson			M M & Co
C&B Bassono	2763	Boxhall	K'chi	28-1	J F & Co
D&E Clan Maclachlan	3008	Rodges	Tuticorin	30-1	Finlay & Co
F Uganda	3198	Archdeacon	Australian		M M & Co
G Hoseinei	993	Richardson	NF	NF	B P S N Co
H Praesident	2086	Schutt			A Strandes & Co
M Saigon Maru	3311	Yamaguchi	Kobe &c		O S Kaisha
N Ellaline	2491	Newton	Antwerp	1-2	W & A G & Co
N Lindulo	2188	Cookson			M M & Co
O Clan Lindsay	2,499	Scott	Dunkirk	31-1	W & A G & Co
Q Harqnasan Maru	1815	Nagatsan	Kobe	31-1	M B Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Rabenfels	2892	Steinert	Karachi	3-2	W & A G & Co
2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell	Liverpool		W & A Graham & Co
4 Errington Co[illegible]	2781	Jones	Antwerp		J Meckintosh
5 Merton Hall	2773	Field		27	K Nixon & Co
6 Weissenfels	2438	Batten	Rangoon	28-1	W & A G & Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chersch	Trieste	1-2	A Lloyd
9 City of Birmingham	4833	Mayall	Karachi	27-1	Killick N & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	29-1-13	
12&12 China	4160	Tocque	London		P & O Co
14 Nasa	950	Manily			M M and Co
15 Lawoe	1317	Boon			Arab Strs Ltd
16 Kola	510	Elton	Busreh		M M & Co
M W D D					
Sant Tookaram	118	Ebrahim			The Indian BoS N Co
H W P D					
Indravati	513	Ismail			Bo S N Co
Ponani	553	Dawood			Bo S N Co
Nitravati	699	Fakeera			Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	Uganda	Archdeacon	Sydney, Dec 19
	Imani	Pemberty	Calcutta, Jan 17
	Kola	Elton	Busreh, Jan 19
27	City of Sparta	MacGregor	Glasgow &c
	Dandolo	Giscopello	Venice, Dec 26
	Kamakura Maru	Hori	Kobe, &c

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
City of B'ingham	Mayall	Karachi
Roxburgh	Harrison	Genoa, &c
Chanda	Cunningham	Antwerp.
Linga	Manley	Karachi, &c
Santhia	Robertson	Calcutta

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
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" Praesident, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Patiala, for Persian Gulf.
" Delta, for China, &c.
" Budri, for Jeddah.
" Castalia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Dandolo, for Madras, &c.
" Zoroaster, for Kobe, &c.

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Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
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Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	do.
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 28th Jan., 1913.

POLITICS AT HOME.

It is only now when the full accounts are reaching us that we see how serious has been the difference of opinion among Unionists over Tariff Reform, and how narrowly a crisis in the history of the party has been averted. The issue is the only vital one at home. The closing debates in the House of Commons on the Home Rule Bill were listened to by constantly diminishing attendances, while the question of taxing food was warmly discussed in journals and at meetings and wherever Unionists met. The country itself has been stirred as by nothing else for many years, and the apathy of which both sides have complained about Home Rule and Disestablishment, has given place to lively interest in the question of Tariff Reform. The interest will not be confined to the United Kingdom. Neither America nor the continent cares very much whether England does or does not maintain a State Church; but, rightly or wrongly, the British Colonies and all the other exporting nations of the world believe that they would be affected by a change in the English policy of Free Trade. That the colonies would welcome such a departure and that, politically speaking, America, France and Germany all fear it, are considerations that do not affect the economic aspect of the question upon which very few are competent to speak; but the knowledge of the respective attitudes of the Colonies and of foreign nations intensifies feeling in the discussion and contributes to the present warmth of statement in the home papers. The most convinced Free Trader must take note of these facts and allow for them in politics. He may believe, as many Conservatives like Lord Balfour of Burleigh believe, that whatever other nations do or say, Free Trade is in the end in any circumstances the best policy for Great Britain; but if he wishes to take part in politics he must allow for the glamour that the idea of protection and of Imperial Preference have thrown over the Unionist party at home. The glamour is not upon one section of the party alone, nor is it confined to the Unionists themselves. Many industrialists who in the violence of their opinions might otherwise be called Socialists, are as much opposed to the free importation of foreign goods as is the most old-fashioned Tory; but on the other hand the proletariat is almost solidly against the taxation of food which is the real Chamberlain policy.

Discussion has at least cleared the air and set the issues distinctly before the people. As we pointed out a few days ago in writing about Imperial Preference, Mr. Chamberlain's high-spirited appeal to the country was not originally based on the notion of benefit. He asked for a sacrifice. For the sake of a great idea which then filled his own and many other patriotic minds, he asked England to give a preference to the Colonies and so to bind the whole Empire together in a union which no power in the world could break. The strong but intangible bond of sentiment which in the case of the United-States could not stand the strain of divergent commercial interests, would then be reinforced by a definite principle of mutual self-interest. But at first the English people would have had to pay the price of Empire in the form of dearer food, for food was yet all that the colonies had to export. The older constitutionalists were as much averse to the new proposals as the Manchester politicians themselves. They said that the country would never aceept a policy which involved the taxation of food; and so far they have been right. Except for the false impetus given by dislike of Mr. L. George's finance, the cause of Imperial Prefrence has made no progress in England since 1906; and Mr. Bonar Law himself, Mr. Chamberlain's ablest and most active lieutenant, has now realized the hopelessness of persuing the appeal to a practical end.

The situation has unfortunately been complicated by the introduction and then the withdrawal of a promise of the Referendum or a special appeal to the electorate on this one subject. In 1910, at a great meeting in the Albert Hall, Mr. Balfour in order to meet the wishes of the Unionist Free Traders, promised a direct reference to the electors of the country not by a dissolution but by some kind of voting paper, before Tariff Reform was adopted by a Unionist Government. This satisfied the party at the time; but the cumbrous method of a Referendum has gradually dropped out of favour, until a short time ago when Lord Lansdowne intimated that the proposal had been abandoned. The Free-Fooders took alarm, especially when Mr. Law plainly stated that he was in favour of the original Highbury scheme for taxing foreign wheat and giving the colonies perference. The Free-Fooders have won. The Referendum is now happily out of the way; but colonial preference will not be a direct issue at the next election. The Unionist party will miss the enthusiasm for a great cause which has for ten years now been one of its inspirations; but it is obviously useless to think of introducing any practical measure of Imperial Preference in the British Parliament at the present time. The wider issue of Protection remains; and it is on that one question that the next election will be fought. Whether without the added attraction of preference within the Empire this policy will prevail with the constituencies, only the general election will show; but neither Home Rule nor Insurance nor any other radical proposal has caused such feeling as this burning question will kindle. The excitement will be widespread. The London market is the goal of all continental exporters, and the threat to close it, which would follow upon the success of the Unionist party, would cause as much consternation as a war. On the wisdom of the policy there is nothing new to be said. With the exeeption of a small but able group of Freetraders, the Unionists have now accepted the general idea of Tariff Reform; and unless the country wishes another spell of radical legislation, this is the policy for which it must vote. Frankly, we do not like the issue; but like the middle-classes at home we would rather have a Conservative government with Tariff Reform than a Radical government without.

* * *

SCIENCE CONGRESS AND ABORIGINES. The Australian Association for the advancement of Science, which opened its annual session the week after the New Year's holidays, considered the question of the future of the aborigines and appointed a committee to prepare a report. The Labour Federation has, for some time past had the problem before it, and has already prepared a scheme for dealing with these luckless people of whom between seventy-five and eighty thousand still survive. Their present miserable condition and sad future before them, unless some radical change of treatment is effected, has been set forth on numerous occasions by special commissioners, protectors, magistrates, police and medical officers. According to Australian journals, there are really two problems involved in the native question. Portions of the regions in which the aborigines exist in the manner of their far-back ancestors may be reserved for their use for all time; but the country that has been occupied by white settlers is in most cases rendered unfit for a "blackfellow's" happy hunting ground. Tribal exclusiveness forbids the transportation of the more southern aborigines to far northern territory, and in the circumstances, little more can be done for the semi-civilised aborigines than to protect them as far as possible from themselves and from unscrupulous white men. The Science Association committee points out that in its initial stages pastoral settlement of Australia was almost entirely dependent on local native labour, and holds that the native population in the nothern portions of the Commonwealth is still a valuable labour asset. Experience of the pastoral industry in Western Australia strongly supports this view. Station-owners in the North and North-west are more or less dependent on aboriginal workers. The life with its intermittent labour is not repugnant to the instincts of the aborigines, and if pastoralists are indebted to the natives of the station districts the debt is in most instances cancelled by the part played by station-owners in maintaining hordes of blacks of all ages and both sexes, who would otherwise need to be fed at considerable expense to the State. But it is essential that the care of the surviving aboriginal population should be in competent and sympathetic hands, unhampered by instructions emanating from an ill-informed sentiment. One section of the committee recommends that training of the blacks in simple mechanical arts, such as carpentry, blacksmithing, etc., should form part of the reserve system. Where the aborigine is already in touch with civilisation, he should be saved as far as is possible from its contaminating influences. Where he is living the natural life of the race, past experience and mere commonsense urge that the schoolmaster should, for the most part, be kept away from his habitat. But the Labour Federation has formulated a scheme which its members believe would satisfactorily solve the main problem. They would establish a complete system of native reserves, a permanent native commission, and they suggest the assembly of a special conference to consider the whole question. Even in Australia the magnitude of the problem and the necessity for immediate action is only just beginning to be realised and in non-agricultural centres little if any attention has so far been paid to the subject.

* * *

RECLAIMING CRIMINAL TRIBES. Work among the criminal tribes is to be a prominent feature of the new activities which the Salvation Army hope to undertake by means of the Booth memorials, for which a strong appeal is now being made. It is thus of especial interest to learn what was done in this direction during last year in the Punjab, where work of this character is principally carried on. Four settlements have been established in this province, and the success which has already attended them give hopes of a useful future. The settlements, the annual Government report on the criminal tribes tells us, are at Kot Makhal in Sialkot district, Changa Manga and Danepur in Lahore district, and Chawa in Ludhiana district. At Kot Makhal there are about 1,000 Pakhiwaras, who are employed on agriculture and weaving. The Pakhiwaras are, however, an unruly tribe, and it would not be wise to expect any substantial amelioration in their condition at an early date. At Chawa there are between 70 and 100 Sansis, who take kindly to gardening, carpet-weaving and silk-rearing. Commissioner Booth-Tucker believes that the last-named industry has a great future before it in connection with this work of reclamation. It is a lucrative business, and members of the tribes of all classes take more kindly to it than to any other form of work. At Changa Manga difficulty was at first experienced in filling the settlement, chiefly owing to the fact that wood-cutting was at first the sole occupation of the settlers, and they did not like this hard and uncongenial toil. However, the Army is now introducing silk-worm breeding and silk-rearing, and it is expected that these occupations will make the settlement popular. At Danepur, Lahore, a dairy is being established which is said to have a promising future, and the other industries carried on are weaving, market-gardening and silk-worm rearing. The report mentions the names of as many as eight tribes, whose character is reported to be no better, or to be going from bad to worse, but on the other hand, the Sansis and Baurias, the two tribes which are reported to be most numerous, are many of them taking to honest methods of livelihood. The report thus shows that not only is it possible to labour to some purpose, but that there is a large field open for new effort. Altogether the number of registered members of criminal tribes in the Punjab is over twenty thousand.

* * *

A PERMANENT FAMINE FUND. We believe it was Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Goculdas, who during his year of office as Sheriff suggested the establishment of a permanent famine relief fund, and it will be very gratifying to him, as well as all those who worked so unselfishly during the recent famine in the Panch Mahals to know that Government has approved the recommendations of the committee of inquiry, and has ordered that steps be taken to carry the proposals into effect. The advantages of such a fund are obvious, but two of them may be briefly mentioned. The first is that whether the fund reach substantial or only moderate proportions, it will always provide a means of avoiding delay in the organisation of relief. Whether it be necessary, as no doubt it usually will, to make a special appeal on the occasion of a famine, the permanent fund will always provide the money with which to make an effective beginning. An even more important consideration is that the fund will centralise charitable effort, and it will make more easy that organised co-operation between charitable work and the functions of Government officers, to which so much importance was attached in a recent Government publication. Finally it will lead to more systematic giving; for, a fund of this character will benefit in years of prosperity in a manner, for which spasmodic efforts in the face of calamity, such as we have seen hitherto, have had no opportunity. The movement will be doubly successful if it can include in its scope measures for the prevention of fodder famines, and we have little doubt that with the exhaustive recommendations of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas to work upon, the special committee which has been appointed will be able to devise some effective course.

* * *

MR. DEAKIN'S RETIREMENT. The news that Mr. Deakin had decided to relinquish the leadership of the Federal Liberal party and retire from active political life was received with unfeigned regret in the Commonwealth, where he was respected on both sides of the House. The reason is given in the mail-papers received yesterday, as failing health. This is all the more to be regretted as he is leaving the political arena at an age at which many men are only just begining to make themselves known. He has always been credited with a ready human sympathy, a quickness of understanding, a richness of imagination and a Ciceronian eloquence that, earning for him the popular title of the silver-tongued orator, moved crowds to his will. A journalist and a barrister, Mr. Deakin began his parliamentary career in pre-Federal days and has held almost every office in the Cabinet at one time or another, and no important step in the history of the recent development of Australia was taken in which he did not play an active part. He is known to many people in this country, for in the early eighties he visited it in connection with questions of water-supply and as the result of his investigations wrote a bulky volume on "Irrigated India," which is still a text-book for the engineers of his country. The retirement of Mr. Deakin is all the more regretted in Australia as it is felt there is not an equally capable man to succeed him.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 17th instant left Aden at 1 a m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next.

CALCUTTA.

A Strenuous Week.

TURF SENSATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

The bill of the week has been so full of "Star" turns that I despair of compressing into the space you allow me all I would say of the mental excitement and physical endurance through which Calcutta has passed since I posted my last epistle. We have had the Bengal Legislative Council in sesssion, the provincial conference of the Co-operative Credit Societies, and the enquiry by the Public Services Commission. There have been Sunday garden parties and ceremonial dinners, a cotillion at the ever gay Government House, and to our big Turf drama a sensational denouement full of far-reaching consequence. Lastly, as if to emphasize the vanity of human life, Death has claimed for himself a prominent and useful citizen. You could hardly conceive an Egyptian feast so complete.

Last Saturday in the afternoon, Mr. J. M. Mitra, the Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Societies of Bengal, gave a garden party at the Calcutta Club, to meet the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon, the President of the Co-operative Conference which the Governor had opened earlier in the day. A big lunch to mixed nationalities preceded this public function, and the serenity of the entente was ruffled by a report that an English non-official member of the Bengal Legislative Council had made a tactless speech in denouncing the Delhi outrage. At the garden party people spoke in whispers of the gaucherie of the Hon. Mr. Norman McLeod and quidnuncs predicted with bated breath a recrudescence of racial bitterness. My curiosity was naturally excited, and I button-holed the Indian Commercial member, our courteous Bengalee gentleman of the old school. He laughed in a genial way at the threatened storm in a teapot. Mr. McLeod, he said, had done no more than his friends expected and his courage was to be commended. "The Bengalee" would probably try to make capital out of the incident, but would lack the support of the Indian Moderates who ruled the roost at the present time. And so the event proved. What happened was this. At the first meeting of the newly constructed council, his Excellency Lord Carmichael, as President, welcomed the members and then outlined the programme of the session, leaving it to the non-official section to move a resolution denouncing the outrage on the Viceroy and conveying to the victim the felicitations of the people of Bengal on his fortunate escape. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, the great Tribune of the People, was selected, partly for his gift of tongue and partly for his position as a politician, to place the motion before the House. He acquitted himself with rhetorical felicity; his thought was lofty, his phrase polished and warm with emotion. Mr. McLeod, who as a representative of the commercial community, was chosen to second the motion, thought his predecessor's speech lacked a grip of the situation, and with characteristic defiance of pleasant convention, determined to make good the deficiency. He directed the attention of his audience to the speech which Mr. Marshall Reid made at the Indignation Meeting in the Bombay town hall, every word of which, he said, was endorsed by every Englishman in Calcutta, and also by every right-minded man in India. "It is beyond the bounds of belief," went on the orator, warming to his task of exposing a fool's paradise, "that the Delhi and similar outrages could take place in the midst of a crowd and yet no one has come forward to denounce the miscreant. We hear all round of the sins of the police—a deserving and much maligned body—but not a word of the sins of the people; and I have read and heard of sympathy unweildly expressed for the most cold-blooded murders. As long as this attitude of mind exists, as long as the Indian populace display apathy, how can anyone expect a reasonable man to admit the possibility of giving an equal voice to such people in the administration of his country, people who so little understand what their duties and responsibilities are as loyal citizens?"

It was not the substance of this speech that startled an audience brimful of smug self-satisfaction, for what Mr. McLeod said had often been said before on the platform and in the press; it was the boldness of the speaker to disturb the harmony of a happy tea-party playfully oblivious of the realities of the politics. But our Highlander, who according to his own account, learnt in his youth to be courageous, self-reliant and truthful on a regimen of poverty, piety and porridge, is in the habit of speaking his mind, no matter what the company. It is related, and I give it you as a true bill, that at a dinner at Government House during the Royal Visit last year, His Majesty asked Mr. McLeod what he thought would be the effect of the repeal of the Partition of Bengal. "Simply this Sire," replied the Highlander fearlessly, "that hereafter no native will believe the word of an Englishman." This answer gave great offence to certain high officials, but when it got abroad, it made Norman, who was already a favourite with his countrymen, the hero of the European Commercial Community.

As all expected, Babu Surrendra Nath Banerjee attacked Mr. McLeod in "The Bengalee," for his tactless and libellous speech, but soon ceased fire; he could not but realise that public opinion supported the outspoken Scotchman, and no amount of sophistry could obscure the plain issue raised. He also discovered, too late I am afraid, that he was spoiling by his tirades whatever chance he had to obtain the votes of the non-official Europeans and Indian Moderates in the election to the Imperial Council. The ballot for that election has been postponed until 14th February, but I doubt if the interval will be sufficiently long for people to forget and forgive the "popular" Tribune's *faux pas.* If Babu Surrendra Nath Banerjee is pipped, it will certainly be a case of the engineer hoist with his own petard. I am told that the caucus of College Square are now bending all their energies to persuade Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and the Raja of Nashipur to withdraw from the contest, so that Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and Bhupendra Nath Bose may be elected without opposition. It is to be hoped that the caucus will fail.

The Co-operative Credit system has not caught on in Bengal in the same way as in the Central Provinces and Bombay, but that is not the fault of the officials who have acted as Registrars since its inception. There has been and there is still a subtle antogonism to its progress which some attribute to the influence of the Permanent Settlement, others to the political upheaval which followed Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal. Will the repeal which has been celebrated so effusively make a change in the attitude of the landholders? It is hard to say. There could not be more inducement to give the movement a fair chance. Departing from precedent, the Government of Bengal have appointed a Bengalee member of the Provincial Service to be Registrar in succession to the late Mr. Buchan, I.C.S., Mr. Jomini Mohun Mitra, who is now the head of the department is in every way qualified for his place. He was trained by Mr. Gourlay, I.C.S., the first Registrar; and was the right hand of Mr. Buchan. He is capable and enthusiastic and every student of co-operative credit, European or Indian, who has come in contact with him, admits that he is the right man in the right place. If anybody can command success it should be he, and yet at the garden party last Saturday I heard many doubts expressed by the very people who are clamouring for more Indians in the administration. One of these rather incontinently declared that the agricultural population is wedded to the fetish of ma bap, and that it is impossible for a Bengalee like Mr. Mitra, fully to represent the ideal. The casuistry by which it was sought to make this contention jump with the demand for simultaneous examinations was amusing, but I need not salt my *plat* with so ingenious a paradox. I do not think that Mr. Mitra will succeed in going one better than either of his predecessors; on the other hand, it will be a surprise if the co-operative ship loses weigh while he is on the bridge. Progress will be slow, but if Mr Mitra breaches the ice-floe of the prejudice of his own countrymen of his own class, he will leave for his successor a fair passage in which rapidity can be attained. That I know is his ambition and all who have the good of this presidency at heart will wish him God-speed.

The members of the Public Services Comission arrived here from Madras on Wednesday and assembled next day in the old Military Secretariat to record evidence. As this business is still proceeding I will, by your leave, defer criticism for my next letter. It is a matter of general comment that among the non-official witnesses the European commercial community is very inadequately represented. Mr. J. C. Shorrock, of Messrs. George Henderson and Co., who is the Vice-Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, is practically the only spokesman. The fact is the commission is examining only those gentlemen who sent written answers to the questions, distributed through the local Governments some weeks since. In that distribution a fairly numerous body of prominent commercial men was included; but all, except Mr. Shorrock, gave the ordeal a miss in baulk. This was not due to timidity so much as to resentment. There is a consensus of European opinion that the enquiry is ill-timed and can serve no other object than simply to impede the economic development of the country. Europeans who think about the subject at all hold that it would be more dangerous to-day than it was twenty-five years ago to weaken the administration by a large recruitment of Indians for the Indian Civil Service. They argue that there was no unrest in 1887, but in the intervening years the politicians have gone from sedition to anarchism, and they attribute the transition to the growing weakness of a Government afraid to resist the influence of doctrinaire Radicals in England. I am not endorsing the whole of that view; I am merely stating it to account for the contempt with which the English merchants of Calcutta are treating this commission.

So far the evidence has not been of the sensational character of that taken during the later stages of the enquiry at Madras, but there is no knowing what may happen yet. People who were at a certain dinner party at Belvedere in 1909 have been looking forward eagerly to another encounter between the Maharajah of Burdwan and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. At the dinner aforesaid the Indian Zemindar, without any provocation which the other guests could discover attacked the principles, policy and actions of his Independent Labour Party, speaking to Mr. Macdonald all the time. The latter stood it for a bit, but lost patience in the end and let out at the big Indian boy with all his might. It was pitiful to see the collapse of the aristocratic giant, who, when he came to, vowed to be revenged if he had to wait a thousand years. Events have much chastened the Leader of the Independent Labour Party since that episode, but if he were again truculently attacked by the coiner of the "Sardar-of-coolies" phrase, I feel sure he would retaliate with all his old fire. There should be some fun if Burdwan (as he signs himself) is invited to the dinner which Lord Carmichael gives to the P. S. C. at Government House to night. Society will be grievously disappointed if history does not repeat itself.

The Viceroy's nominations to the Imperial Council have helped to restore Calcutta's good concert of herself; there are five which undoubtedly convey a subtle compliment to her primacy. Lord Hardinge has come here again for our Advocate-General, Mr. Kenrick, and our Government Solicitor, Mr. Kestoven, when he might just as well have gone to Bombay or Madras for law officers as highly placed. Then he has indented on Calcutta for experts to deal with the Official Trustees Act and the Indian Companies Act, namely Mr. Kinney, our Deputy Administrator General and Mr. Mangens, our most popular chartered Accountant. When it is added that he has selected Rai Sita Nath Roy to represent the Indian Commercial community, it will not seem extravagant to claim that he has tried to make some amends for shifting the capital. Besides he has left us the Paper Currency Department. That should be a facer for Bombay.

It is very seldom that our big races end without a sensation, but it is a long time since we had one so upsetting as the Dhu Loun case. The horse, which has caused all the pother, is the property of Mr. Dermot M'Calmont, who is well-known on the English Turf, but was leased to Ramshaw the trainer, who had him out several times during the first and second meetings. Until the Merchants' Plate, the big event of last Saturday, the horse always ran disappointingly, some say because he is a rogue, others because he was not class enough for his company. In the Merchants' Plate, however, he was a trier and got second after a great set-to with the winner, Wayward, and Wild. This running looked suspicious and the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club held a long enquiry, the upshot of which was the disqualification of Dhu Loun and a reprimand for the trainer, Ramshaw. There is a tremendous hurroosh over this decision, and that "broth of a bhoy," Dr. Fred MacCabe, who trained Orby for the Derby, is flourishing a tremendous shillelagh in defence of the honour of his countryman, Mr. Dermot M'Calmont, who is not here to defend himself. Dr. MacCabe is in medical charge of Messrs. Bird and Co.'s jute mills; he is also the brother of Mr. W.B. MacCabe, Chief Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation and creator of the Tallah Reservoir, one of the wonders of Calcutta. Now this is what Mr. Fred MacCabe has to tell the C. T. C. Stewards: Mr. McCalmont is known as one of the keenest soldiers and hardest workers in the army. It is perfectly safe to say that not all the rupees in the Calcutta ring would tempt him to do anything with his horses that was not fair and above-board. Yet the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club have warned his horse off their course! The public know nothing of "leases" and "parted with control." They

(*Continued on page 6.*)

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

LLIES INTEND TO INFORM TURKEY TO-DAY.

Is their Action a Piece of Bluff?

NDIANS HARANGUE TURKISH GATHERING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Balkan delegates have decided to break ff the negotiations. They have appointed a mmittee to draft a letter to the Turkish elegates announcing their decision. The tter will probably be presented to-morrow.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The letter from the Balkan delegates to the urkish delegates will declare that the Conrence has been broken off owing to Turkey's efusal of their proposals. The draft of the etter will be submitted to-day, to another eeting of the Balkan delegates, who will then ecide the time of presentation, and also hether the negotiations shall end with the resentation of the letter, or whether some rief period shall be allowed to intervene efore the rupture is made effective.

In the Allies' view, Turkey alone is responible for the rupture of the negotiations, the hange of the Cabinet, and the new Governent's manifesto clearly indicating that her eply to the Powers will be of a negative haracter.

OBJECT OF ALLIES' LETTER.

LATER.

The opinion is held in some quarters, especilly in view of a certain indefiniteness with eference to the immediate effects of the ecision of the Balkan delegates, which their atements do not assist to remove, that their ction is a piece of bluff intended to induce he Powers to exercise stronger pressure on urkey.

THE SCENE IN THE VIZIRATE.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

According to an uncensored account of hursday's happenings, which has been reived from Constantinople, Enver Bey was companied into the Grand Vizirate by Nadji y and Talaat Bey, and a party of officers. ter the revolver firing was over, Enver Bey d Kiamil Pasha that he must either swear continue the war or resign; Kiamil was fectly cool and chose to resign.

The Ministers remained prisoners till two in morning, when they were released.

he crowd outside increased to several hunds, and patriotic and warlike speeches, yers and chants, could be heard. Two ish Indians harangued a Moslem gathering. ey said that India was with Turkey, heart soul.

he opponents of the Committee of Union Progress were hunted, but took refuge in different embassies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 27.

he British Indians who harangued a gather- at the Porte on Thursday, and who arently belonged to the Red Crescent sion, said that India wanted to see the s conduct the war to a victorious finish.

NAZIM PASHA ALSO STABBED.

he autopsy shows that Nazim Pasha was bed, besides being shot.

WARSHIPS ORDERED EAST.

MALTA, JAN. 26.

e battleships, "King Edward," and alandia," have been ordered to proceed he East.

PARIS, JAN. 26.

he Minister of Marine has ordered the atch of two more warships to the East in of necessity.

SALONIKA, JAN. 26.

he British cruiser "Dartmouth" arrived e last night.

MALTA, JAN. 27.

he "King Edward" and the "Zealandia" e gone to the Ægean Sea.

PORT SAID, JAN. 27.

he "Duke of Edinburgh" arrived here erday, and left almost immediately for

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOSLEM INDIGNATION.

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

argely attended open-air meeting of the nedans of Madras was held in South Indian etic Association's grounds, under the prey of Hon'ble Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait. The ing resolutions were passed.

The Madras Muslims deeply sympathise with urkish people in the present crisis and de- the unjust attitude of the Powers at this ure. They have full confidence in the wisdom e present Government in safeguarding their onal interests, and the honour of Islam.

The Indian Muslims view with consternation unwarranted European concert in coercing key to accept an ignominious peace. They ally feel deeply concerned at Great Britain g a party to this unjust policy, regardless of eling of millions of its Muslim subjects.

This meeting in common with the whole sed world condemns the atrocities perpetrated narmed men, helpless Muslim women and cent children in Albania, Macedonia, and ace, which is a distinct disgrace to civilisation humanity.

he meeting also feels intensely suprised at the ious silence on the part of civilised Europe at barbarities, and strongly protests against tish inactivity in this connection.

ne noteworthy feature of the meeting was that dus also took part in the proceedings of the ting. Mr. A. C. Parthasarthy Naidu, a well n citizen of Madras, in supporting the third lution said that he was sure the Hindu comity had whole-hearted sympathy with Turkey.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

eteran Soldier's Presence of Mind.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

hile in full cry with the Essex Foxhounds, velyn Wood's horse was impaled on a e.

r Evelyn, who is nearly seventy-five, kept seat. He then borrowed a gun from n in the neighbourhood, and himself shot nimal.

FRANCHISE BILL DROPPED.

PERPLEXITIES OF POLITICAL TANGLE.

Problem of Plural Voting Measure.

SUFFRAGIST GRIEVANCE TO BE FACED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The political situation is extremely complicated, and perplexes those watching developments near at hand; therefore, it must be even more puzzling to people at a distance. Matters have advanced little beyond the situation set forth in recent despatches.

The Cabinet will to-day decide what to do in face of the differences between the Ministers themselves and the Speaker's intimation that the insertion of the clause with reference to women's suffrage will change the Franchise Bill so radically that it ought not to be proceeded with.

The Cabinet has to determine whether to drop the Bill forthwith, or after the division on Sir Edward Grey's amendment; also, how it can push forward the Plural Voting Bill—whether Mr. Baker's or a new one—to secure its passing this sessions and so come under the operation of the Parliament Act.

Another point of difficulty is that, whether Sir Edward Grey's amendment is defeated or the Bill withdrawn after its adoption, the supporters of women's suffrage will feel aggrieved that the free vote in the House of Commons which was promised them, has not taken place, and the Government may deem it necessary to introduce a separate Women's Suffrage Bill.

The newspapers are filled with discussions on the numberless possibilities arising out of the situation.

LATER.

After a prolonged meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon, it was decided to drop the Franchise Bill immediately.

NEW YORK SCANDAL.

Distinguished General under Arrest.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The New York State Supreme Court has ordered the arrest of the distinguished General Sickles, a veteran of the Civil War, aged eighty-seven, who is charged with having failed to account for 23,476 dollars of the fund for the New York Monument Commission, of which he was the chairman.

THE TIMOR DISPUTE.

Hague Tribunal Passed over by Parties.

THE HAGUE, JAN. 27.

During the debate on foreign affairs in the Upper House of the States General, yesterday, several members expressed surprise that the Swiss President should be invited to arbitrate on the Hollando-Portuguese dispute with regard to Timor. It was asked why the Hague Court should be passed over.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Dockyard Transferred to Federal Ownership.

SYDNEY, JAN. 27.

The Cockatoo Island Dockyard has been transferred to the Federal authorities.

The keels of the "Brisbane," the first cruiser to be built in Australia, and of the destroyers "Torrens" and "Derwent" have been laid.

AVIATION.

Smart Move by German Government.

MANNHEIM, JAN. 27.

The German Government has acquired the foreign patents of the Schuettelanz Airship Company, with which negotiations were recently opened with a view to the construction of their airships in England.

MISSING GERMAN RETURNS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Herr Wolf Wertheim, the German trade magnate, who disappeared from a sanatorium in Germany, saying he was tired of life, has rejoined his family.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left here for Bombay at one o'clock this morning, with the outward mails of the 17th inst.

The "Medina" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

A BANGALORE ORPHANAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGLORE, JAN. 27.

Presiding this morning at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage in the city, the Yuvaraj of Mysore said, in the course of his reply to an address presented to him by Mr. A. Gopala Charlu, the founder: "It is a happy coincidence that this day, auspicious to the 'Mandiram,' should also be a day of universal rejoicing throughout this land at the first public appearance of our beloved and heroic Viceroy after the recent dastardly outrage on his life, and it is on such a doubly auspicious day that I have the pleasure in laying the foundation stone, which I trust, will before long be supporting an edifice that will have its doors open without invidious distinction of caste or sect to the needy children of our Hindu community, and thus bring Lord Srinivasa's blessings to them."

SITUATION IN MONGOLIA.

Possibilities of Chinese Attack.

RUSSIAN AID SOUGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, JAN. 27.

Yuan Shih-k'ai has written to Kutukhtu declining to negotiate for the separation of Urga from the Republic, and reminding him that persons endangering the Republic have been punished according to law. The letter adds that he and his troops have committed shocking barbarities, and the Republic cannot allow its citizens to be thus treated without taking action. All the members of the bands in Inner and Outer Mongolia, except those in the immediate vicinity of Urga, who have been overawed, and are anxious to join the Republic oppose him. Many have implored permission to march against him; but, in order to avert bloodshed, Yuan Shih-K'ai has persuaded the Chinese people to wait and see whether a peaceful settlement is to be obtained, in which case the Republic offers kind treatment and the encouragement of Buddhism.

A telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* from St. Petersburg says that the Mongolian Ambassador, on Saturday, visited General Jilinsky, Chief of the General Staff, and begged for further military assistance in organising the Mongolian forces against possible Chinese attack in the spring. At present there are two Russian officers in Urga, and the Ambassador asks for at least ten more, with a corresponding number of subalterns and instructors.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Maharaja of Burdwan gives Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The Public Services Commission met to-day at 10-30 a. m.

The Maharaja of Burdwan, who was examined first, thought that the Indian members of the Civil Service had not been so successful in administrative work as in passing examinations. He was in favour of a separate supplementary examination in India for Indians only, and he would allot twenty-five per cent. of the executive and forty per cent. of the judicial appointments in the Civil Service to Indians. He suggested that in political appointments, recruitment should be made from the Military Service.

Mr. A. L. Mukerjee of the Provincial Service, was in favour of the combination of the judicial and executive functions in officers of the Provincial Service.

Mr. C. H. Crosse, Deputy Magistrate, suggested that certain posts in the Civil Service might be thrown open to the Provincial Service.

Mr. A. P. Peters, another Deputy Magistrate, supported simultaneous Civil Service examinations, and advocated the separation of the executive and judicial functions.

Mr. C. E. Ghose, barrister-at-law, was in favour of simultaneous Civil Service examinations and fifty per cent. of the appointments being reserved for Indians. He suggested that all judgeships should be thrown open to the Provincial Judicial Service and the legal profession.

The last witness, Mr. W. D. Braithwaite, president of the European Defence Association, was against a simultaneous examination, and suggested combined nominations and competition in the recruitment of Civil Service candidates. In his opinion, all the higher posts of the Civil administration should be allotted to Europeans.

STEAM LAUNCH CAPSIZES

Appalling Loss of Life in Burma River.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

It is reported from Moulmein that the Burma Steam Launch Company's launch, "Aung Layat," capsized near Yairoo, one and a half miles below Attran, on Friday. She had a heavy cargo of paddy on the top deck, and about one hundred passengers. It is estimated that sixty lives were lost, mostly women. One European was saved. The launch is lying three fathoms under water at low tide. Originally built as a single-decker, she added an extra deck later.

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

Further reports of the disaster which occurred in the Attaram river near Yaibu show that the launch, "Augzeyu," was passed as safe for passenger traffic, although the additional extra deck would naturally give rise to the suspicion of her being top heavy. It is certain she was loaded with paddy on both decks and there was no ballast to balance the upper cargo.

No bodies have been recovered so far. The only European passenger who was saved is a Mr. Grey.

The Port Officer and the Deputy Commissioner of Moulmein have visited the scene of the disaster. Arrangements are being made to lift the launch.

THE BESANT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 27.

The commission appointed by the Madras High Court, in connection with Mrs. Besant's case, examined this morning Drs. Shikhare and Gokhale and Mr. Gupta, prominent local Theosophists.

Mrs. Besant, who arrived here last evening, left for Bombay in the afternoon, when she was seen off by a considerable number of local Theosophists.

DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

Mrs. Boyan, a member of the Dallas Comedy Company, who arrived here recently from Home, died this morning at the General Hospital, having been operated on three days ago for an inward tumour. The operation is reported to have been successful, but, owing to patient's weakened condition, she did not rally.

THE ballot held on Monday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing two members to represent the Chamber on the Municipal Corporation resulted in the re-election of Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., and Mr. A. M. Tod, of the New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Viceroy Performs Opening of Session.

HIS FIRST APPEARANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 27.

H. E. the Viceroy inaugurated the opening of the second term of the reformed Council before a large and brilliant gathering this morning; the spacious Council Chamber in the temporary Secretariat was packed to the full with Civil and Military officials, their wives and the leading citizens of Delhi. The members also attended in large numbers and the absentees included among others, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. Madge, the Hon. Mr. Arbuthnot and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Asad Ali Khan. Among the distinguished visitors were Lady Hardinge and the Hon. E. S. Montagu, Under-Secretary of State for India.

Punctually at 11 a.m., the proceedings began with the swearing in of the members, Sir Grey Fleetwood Wilson presiding. This was hardly over when the Viceroy, who had his right arm in a sling and looked aged and pale, entered the Council Chamber at 11-30 and received a splendid and enthusiastic ovation from the members of the Council, in which the visitors in the galleries participated. He took his seat amidst loud and prolonged cheers. The swearing-in again continued for another quarter of an hour.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy then rose and addressed the Council as follows:—

"Although I have not yet recovered from my wounds, and have been compelled under doctors' orders to abstain from all public business of every kind, I have felt not only a desire, but that it is my duty, to come here to-day to open the first session of my Legislative Council in Delhi, and to give a cordial welcome to the newly-elected and newly-appointed members of my Council. I am sure at the same time, that none of you will begrudge me an expression of regret for those who have not returned after two years' loyal and active co-operation with my Government in the legislative work of the Government of India. I regard them not only as former colleagues in the Council but also as friends. I am delighted to see some of the former members of my Council again in their places, and I am confident that they will again bring to our Council the same spirit of harmony, good will and legislative ability as during the past two years that I have had the honour of presiding over their deliberations. As regards the new members of my Council, I bid them a cordial welcome, and I am sure that I can count on them to maintain the same high standard of dignity in debate as has so markedly distinguished our deliberations in the past.

"I feel deeply grateful to you all for the warmth of your reception here to-day. I always knew that I could count on your sympathy in the suffering that has been my lot during the past few weeks, and if there has been one thing that has tended to alleviate those sufferings, it has been the knowledge of sympathy shown towards me by all classes, creeds and communities throughout the length and breadth of India. I should like to take this opportunity, when addressing my Council, who represent the whole of British India, to express my profound gratitude for the genuine outburst of sympathy, the devout prayers and good wishes that have been heard on every side; and, I may be allowed to say so, I feel convinced that those prayers have not been unanswered. When five weeks ago I had recovered consciousness and was able to think over what had passed, my feelings in the first instance were of those of profound gratitude to Almighty God for His merciful protection of Lady Hardinge and myself, of real grief for the poor man who had lost his life in the performance of his duty, of very deep disappointment that it was possible that such misguided men as those who plotted and committed such a useless crime could now be found in India, and of sorrow at the thought of the injury to the sentiments of the whole of the people of India, who would, I know, regard with horror and detestation the perpetration of a crime which was contrary to their own precepts, and instincts of humanity and of loyalty, as well as to their religious principles. The gratitude I felt at the miraculous preservation by the Almighty of Lady Hardinge and myself from the hand of the assassin was I know, also deeply felt throughout India. But words fail me when I think of the cruel murder of those humble people who were ruthlessly killed, and I deeply deplore the loss which their families have sustained. In my desire for kindly intercourse with the people, and accessibility to them, I have always discouraged excessive precautions; and I trusted myself and Lady Hardinge more to the care of the people than to that of the police. If it was an error, it is an error that I am proud of, and I believe it may yet prove not to have been an entirely mistaken confidence, for out of evil good may come. Is it too much to hope that the storm of public indignation evoked at the outrage may give Indian terrorists cause for sensible and humane reflection and repentance? It is difficult to believe that these individuals are a class apart, and that they do not belong to the communities and mix with their follow-beings. Are they really susceptible to no influence and no advice, have they no contact with moderate and wiser men? Still, whatever I may feel on the subject of the crime itself, I only wish to assure you and the whole of India that this incident will in no sense influence my attitude. I will pursue without faltering the same policy in the future as during the past two years, and I will not waver a hair's-breadth from that course.

MESSAGE TO INDIA.

"What I have said so far has been somewhat of a personal character, but I have one word more to say to the people of India which I say with a profound sense of the gravity of the import of my words. I need hardly recall to the memory of anybody that the recent incident is not an isolated episode in the history of India, but that during the past few years, both Indians and Europeans, loyal servants of Government and of India, have been less fortunate than I have been, and, undeserving of the cruel fate meted out to them, have been stricken down by the hand of the assassin. These deplorable events cast a slur on the fair name of India, and the Indian people, to whom I knew they are thoroughly repellent; and I say to the people of India—not merely as a Viceroy intensely jealous of the honour of the country that he has been called upon to govern, but as one of the many millions in India, of the fellow-subjects of our King-Emperor, and one who loves India and the Indian people amongst whom he is living—I say that this slur must be removed, and the fair fame of India must be restored to a high and unassailable place. Knowing by the kindly and genuine manifestations of sympathy received from every side how profoundly repulsive such crimes are to the people of India, it may be asked what remedy can be applied to prevent their recurrence. To this I would reply that such crimes cannot be dismissed as isolated acts, but the outcome of organised conspiracies in which the actual agent of the crime is not always the most responsible. The atmosphere which breeds the political murderer is more easily created than dispelled. It can only be entirely and for ever dispelled by the display and enforcement of public opinion, in a determination not to tolerate the perpetration of such crimes, and to treat as enemies of society not only those who commit crimes but also those who offer any incentive to crime. Amongst such incentives to crime should be included every intemperance of political language and methods which are likely to influence ill-balanced minds and lead them by insidious stages to hideous crime. The universal condemnation throughout the whole of India of the crime of the 23rd December, and the anxiety shown for the detection of the criminals, have, however, filled me with hope for the future, and have inspired me with confidence in the determination of the people of India to stamp out from their midst the fungus growth of terrorism and restore to this beautiful motherland an untarnished record of fame. Imbued as I am with this hope and confidence, my faith in India, its future, and its people, remains; and if, as I confidently anticipate, the realisation of my faith is confirmed, then I may add that the two innocent lives so sadly lost on the 23rd December will not have been sacrificed in vain.

"I will not further take up your time, and I fear I shall not be able at present to preside over your proceedings. I should have liked to shake each of you personally by the hand, but you see my arm is still in a sling, so I am sure you will all take the will for the deed, and will also forgive me for leaving you so soon on this occasion of my first public appearance."

After his Excellency had spoken, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, on behalf of the non-official members and those they represent, made the following speech:—

THE NON-OFFICIAL TRIBUTE.

"My lord, on behalf of the non-official members of this Council, I crave leave to say how sincerely gratified we all are, after the wicked attempt made upon your Excellency's life, to see your Excellency presiding over the first meeting of this Imperial Legislative Council in the new Capital of the Indian Empire. My lord, never was the country more deeply shocked and stirred than when it heard of the dastardly outrage perpetrated on the occasion of your State Entry into this Imperial city; equally deep and widespread was the feeling of relief and thankfulness at the news that by the interposition of a merciful Providence the attempt of the miscreant had happily failed in its object and your Excellency's valuable life was spared to the people and to the Empire. My lord, millions of hearts have ached daily for the whole month to hear of the suffering to which your Excellency has been so cruelly subjected, and of the agony which her Excellency Lady Hardinge has had to undergo. The daily bulletins have been anxiously awaited and closely scanned, and millions of men of all creeds have prayed from day to day and week to week, in different tongues and in diverse forms, to the Father of All for your Excellency's speedy restoration to health. Great as has been the anxiety of the people for your Excellency's recovery, equally great will be the sense of relief, and thankfulness, and joy, with which they will receive the reassuring tidings that your Excellency has so far recovered as to be able to cheer us by your presence here to-day.

"My Lord, the courage Lady Hardinge displayed in the most trying circumstances, coupled with the knowledge that your Excellency has not allowed this detestable crime to affect in any way your well-known sympathy and solicitude for the well-being of the people committed to your care, has deepened their grateful admiration and affectionate esteem for you. The noble words which have fallen from your Excellency's lips to-day, expressing your kind appreciation of the sympathy which has been felt for your Excellencies throughout the country, and your large-hearted and statesmanlike declaration of your determination to adhere to your beneficent policy of administration, will be received throughout the country with feelings of profound satisfaction and gratefulness.

"My lord, I voice the feelings not only of the members of this Council but of the whole country, in wishing that your Excellency may soon be restored to perfect health, and continue for the full term of your office and more, to guide the destinies of the teeming millions of this great empire."

THE EUROPEANS' SPOKESMAN.

Sir Charles Armstrong, on behalf of the European members, also felicitated the Viceroy on his escape, earnestly hoping he might soon be restored to that perfect health so essential for the continuance of his Excellency's great work in India. They all deplored the crime that had been committed, and hoped means would be found to prevent its recurrence.

His Excellency then rose again and thanked the speakers feelingly. He felt sure they would take the will for the deed in the matter of his presiding over the remainder of the sitting, for which his strength was still insufficient.

His Excellency left amidst loud cheers.

After his Excellency had left, it was noticed that a shabbily-dressed Indian stranger had entered the Chamber and was on the floor of the house. He was approached by Sir William Vincent who led him out, and he was taken charge of by the police. He proved to be a harmless lunatic who had previously been in Government service.

At this stage, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson occupied the chair, and the legislative business was proceeded with.

CAPITAL OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Sir Robert Carlyle, replying to the Maharaj-Kumar of Tikari's question regarding the steps taken towards the establishment of a capital at Bankipore, said: "The answer to the first paragraph of the Hon. Member's inquiry is that a scheme and preliminary estimate for the establishment of the headquarters of the Government of Bihar and Orissa at Bankipore were submitted to the Secretary of State on the 19th December last. His Lordship was asked to communicate his orders by telegram, in order that the work may proceed without delay. The orders of the Secretary of State are awaited.

"The answer to sub-clause (a), of paragraph 1 is that no plans of buildings have as yet been approved nor can they be approved until the general proposals have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The answer to sub-clause (b) of paragraph 1, is that so far the only expenditure that has been sanctioned in connection with the scheme is a sum of Rs. 13 3-4 lakhs on account of the acquisition of the land required. The expenditure will, no doubt, be incurred as soon as the formalities connected with the land acquisition have terminated.

"The answer to part (c) of paragraph 1 is that the scheme submitted to the Secretary of State does not include provision either for a high court or for a university building. Provision has, however, been made for the acquisition of land for the former, in case it should hereafter be decided to construct a high court. The Government of India is not aware of the apprehension referred to, and has no intention of locating the capital of the province elsewhere than at Patna."

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon. the Maharaja-Kumar of Tikari's question regarding a separate high court for the province of Bihar and Orissa said: "The question of constituting a separate high court for the province of Bihar and Orissa has not yet been decided, and the Government of India is unable to say at present when a decision will be come to.

COMPANIES BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Clarke moved that the Companies Bill be referred to a select committee. In the course of his speech he pointed out that the Bill had been very well received, with the exception of a small protest from the Orissa Association, and acknowledged the sense of gratitude to the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce. He foreshadowed that separate legislation would be organised to cover the banking companies, and dwelt upon the necessity of strictly defining the regulation and the position of managing agents.

Sir Charles Armstrong spoke at some length, and hoped that the Bill would be passed with as little modification as possible. The motion was put and agreed to.

On the motion of Sir Reginald Craddock, the Extradition Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Hon. Member pointing that the opinions of residents and other responsible persons were favourable. He referred to the rules of 1904 to regulate the working of the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam referred the Administrator and Official Trustees Bill to Select Committees.

The Hon. Mr. Clarke then reintroduced the White Phosphorus Matches Bill and dwelt upon the action taken up by the United States and other countries in Europe to prevent the use of these matches.

Sir Charles Armstrong urged that the Bill, when passed, should not be put into force for a year. Mr. Clark promised to consider the suggestion in the Select Committee.

Sir Pardey Lukis spoke on the medical aspect of the Bill and pointed out the prevalence of necrosis in Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Belgaum.

The Bill was referred to the Select Committee and the Council adjourned to the 17th February.

DELHI, JAN. 27.

Haji Baksh Elahie, of Delhi and Calcutta, has given Rs. 50,000 to a charity to be selected by H. E. Lady Hardinge, to mark the occasion of his Excellency's first public appearance after the outrage.

LORD HARDINGE'S RECOVERY.

Holiday Rejoicings in Bombay and Districts.

Since Thurday last it was known in Bombay that Monday, the 27th January, would be observed as a public holiday in all Government offices and Courts of Justice, as a mark of joy at his Excellency the Viceroy's recovery from the wounds received by the bomb thrown at him on the 23rd December last on the occasion of the State Entry into Delhi. His Excellency's previous actions had already made him one of the most popular of Viceroys but his sayings and doings after the attempt on his life have increased this popularity still more among every section of Europeans and Indians living in this country, and perhaps all over the world. So that when people came to know that the occasion of his Excellency's complete recovery would be marked as a holiday everywhere, they were greatly pleased.

Long beforehand numerous suggestions had been made to observe the day in various ways. The Begum of Bhopal and numbers of other personages suggested that the day should be spent in almsgiving, feasting and rejoicing. It was evident that the entire Indian public had fallen in with the idea and in Bombay the people vied with one another in celebrating the day with as much joy, almsgiving and pleasantry as possible. In this they were helped by the day being observed as a close holiday.

Thousands flocked to the Victoria Gardens, cinema shows, theatres and circuses.

As all the schools and colleges were also closed, the children joined their parents in enjoying the gala day. All picture palaces were packed and the almsgiving practised by the rich reminded the poor and the sick that the head of the benign British Government had providentially escaped from the hands of a dastardly assassin, and that his Excellency had been enabled after nearly five weeks to resume his work.

From far and near came reports of almsgiving, joy, and prayer meetings, and other rejoicings. At all these meetings, and in all temples, mosques and other places of worship—in every household too—hearty and fervent prayers were offered up for the long life of Lord and Lady Hardinge.

A public Jashan ceremony was performed by the Parsis of Bandra, led by the Bandra Parsi Union Club, where a large number of local ladies and gentlemen of the community attended. After the ceremony the meeting passed a resolution condemning the attempt on the Viceroy's life and heartily congratulating Lord Hardinge on his escape. The chairman, Sirdar Bomanji Jamastji Dastur, C.I.E., was authorised to forward the resolution to the Viceroy.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

A meeting, specially called of the members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hindu Division, at 8-30 a.m. to-day, in Sir Mangaldas house, the headquarters, resolved to and sent the following telegram, conveying their humble and respectful congratulations to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge:—"Please convey humble and respectful congraulations of the Hindu and Jewish Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay Corps, on his Excellency the Viceroy's recovery and first public appearance to-day. May God grant long life to their Excellencies, is our earnest and sincere prayer."

AT PANDIT SCHOOL.

A ceremony was performed in the Pandit English School, Girgaum, yesterday. The present and past students of the school attended. Portraits of their Imperial Majesties were garlanded and Mr. Pandit, the superintendent of the school, delivered a short address, urging the students to be loyal, and thanking Lord Hardinge for his liberal policy. The school-house was illuminated in the evening.

RAJKOT PARSIS.

The following resolutions were passed by the Zoroastrian Community of Rajkot at a special meeting held in their sacred place on the 23rd. instant.

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—The Zoroastrian Community of Rajkot beg to express their detestation at the mean and dastardly attempt made at Delhi on the persons of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge. They rejoice at the providential escape of their Excellencies.

2.—They earnestly hope that the culprit or culprits will soon be detected and will receive exemplary punishment and they regard such persons as real enemies of India.

3.—They beg to express their admiration at her Excellency Lady Hardinge's cool courage and rare fortitude at the critical time and congratulate her Excellency for the praise worthy example set to Indian womanhood. They pray to the Almighty for their Excellencies' health and long lives.

4.—They should meet on the 27th instant at their sacred place to offer their thankegiving prayer to God for his Excellency's recovery and they sincerely hope that his Excellency may be able to preside at the first meeting of the Council at Delhi.

KOLHAPUR MEETING.

KOLHAPUR, JAN. 27.

H. H. Chhatrapati Maharaja convened a meeting of Jahagirdars, sardars, and other citizens of Kolhapur, to express their joy at the recovery of H. E. the Viceroy. His Highness opened the proceedings with a short speech expressing his heartfelt joy and sincerest congratulations to his Excellency. He referred to Lord Hardinge's kindness and sympathy, and his keen interest in the welfare of the people, and concluded by reminding the assembly of their duty, not only to heartily co-operate with the Government in their efforts to trace the offenders, but to do everything in their power to root out the spirit of sedition. The meeting was largely attended, the Resident, Col. Wodehouse, being present. Speeches expressive of cordial delight on the joyous occasion were made. The Distribution of "attar and pan" closed the proceedings.

LAHORE'S PRAYERS.

LAHORE, JAN. 27.

All communities, societies, clubs and associations are holding meetings, offering prayers on the recovery of his Excellency the Viceroy.

PESHAWAR, JAN. 27.

Khan Bahadur Rahim Shah, C. I. E., has given Rs. 1,000 to feed the poor to-day in honous of his Excellency the Viceroy's recovery. At a meeting presided over by Col. Nawab Sir Mahomed Aslam Khan, Rs. 600 was subscribed for the same purpose.

BENARES, JAN. 27.

A large meeting of the citizens of Benares was held this afternoon in the town hall. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Benares presided. A resolution expressing rejoicings at his Excellency the Viceroy's recovery, offering grateful thanks to their Excellencies for their sympathy with India, and praying for the long life of Lord and Lady Hardinge, was passed.

THE NEW DELHI.

Examination of Designs for Residences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 27.

A Press *communique* states that the Committee appointed to examine the designs for residences at Delhi, and to award the prizes offered by Government, will meet at Delhi on the 3rd February next.

The Committee consists of Sir Robert Carlyle, Mr. Hailey, the Chief Commissioner, Sir Rajendra Mookerji and Mr. Keeling, the Chief Engineer. Mr. Begg, Consulting Architect to the Government of India, will act as assessor.

The designs, or a selection of them, will be exhibited on the 6th and 7th at the Hindu Rao's House on the ridge.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The market for coal shares to-day was quite steady, but there was not a great deal doing and jute shares again failed to attract attention.

In the jute market, too, there was usual slackness; Rs. 62 was done for this month and Rs. 62-8 for February 7th, but the valume of business done was small.

The gunny market keeps strong but quiet, buyers being unable to adjust their ideas to the rapid rise of prices recently.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Our Own and Other Navies.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 10.

During the past week there have been several important changes in naval appointments—Vice-Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson has succeeded Rear Admiral E. C. T. Troubridge as Director of the Naval War Staff. The increased importance of the appointment, and the probable augmentation of the War Staff in the near future is indicated by the selection of an officer of higher rank for the billet than has hitherto been customary. Sir Henry Jackson early in his career, specialised in navigation but later transferred to Torpedo work and became a Staff officer in the Vernon. In 1901 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society for his researches in electrical physics, and was one of the first, if not the first in England to utilize Hertzian waves for the purposes of wireless telegraphy. During the last ten years he has been successively Assistant Director of Torpedoes at the Admiralty, in command of the Vernon, Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy, in command of the Mediterranean Cruiser Squadron, and has first vacated the command of the Naval War College at Portsmouth to take up his present appointment. Rear Admiral Troubridge on relief at the Admiralty has taken up the command of the reconstituted Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean and has hoisted his flag on the advanced armoured cruiser defence which has been transferred to the Mediterranean station from the Far East, where her place is being taken by the Hampshire. This change is typical of the alterations which have been forced upon us by the shifting of the strategic centre. The Hampshire displaces 10,850 tons and her broadside weight of metal is only 900lbs. as compared with the 14,600 tons displacement and broadside of 2,520lbs. of the Defence. Sir Henry Jackson is succeeded at the War College by your late Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Bethell.

CHANGES.

The present training squadron, consisting of the Leviathan, Donegal, Berwick and Royal Arthur will be abolished next month, and a new squadron formed for training, consisting of eight ships of the Edgar Class, the Endymion, Crescent, Hawke, Royal Arthur, Gibraltar, Theseus, and Grafton. About the same time Rear Admiral Edward Bradford will complete his year in command and be succeeded by Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock. The change in the constitution of the Training Squadron has been necessitated by the increased personnel now required for our rapidly growing fleet, and the urgency for pressing forward the sea training, so that the men may be available as soon as possible to take their places afloat. The ships of the Edgar Class are large roomy vessels, built some twenty years ago, and though not quite obsolete, for war purposes are obsolescent. They combine a speed of eighteen or nineteen knots with an armament of two 9·2 in. and ten 6 in. guns and are excellent sea boats. For some time past they have been in the third fleet with only care and maintenance parties on board. This change, therefore, in the composition of the Training Squadron will have the effect of releasing three modern armoured cruisers, the Berwick, Leviathan, and Donegal for active service, and they will probably, as soon as crews are available, be drafted into the second fleet. It has been decided to base the new squadron at Queenstown, thus giving effect to one of the promises made by the First Lord during his visit to Ireland, and after kissing the Blarney Stone. It is after all only a reversion to the old policy, which was changed when the attitude of the Nationalist party towards service in the Navy so reduced the numbers of recruits obtained in Ireland, that the expense became out of all proportion to the results. It is to be hoped, that the present change will be justified by a return to the old conditions as regards recruiting. The Irish blue-jacket, like the Irish soldier, is just as good as they make them; cheery, smart, handy, amenable to discipline, and reliable in a tight place. He is excellent material and fashions rapidly and well: and the falling off in the Irish recruiting of late years has been a matter of regret. If the selection of Queenstown base for the Training Squadron has the desired effect, Mr. Churchill may shake himself warmly by the hand and congratulate himself on many birds to the pebble: increased training facilities, three efficient ships released for active service, and the reopening of an old and excellent recruiting ground.

UNFORTUNATE.

In another direction Mr. Churchill's inspiration has been less happy. The story begins when the First Lord explained with much clearness the difference between our average time and Germany's selected moment and how our strength at the average time was always influenced adversely by the absences of a certain number of ships undergoing refit in dockyard hands. When, however, he proceeded to say that the matter was receiving his serious attention, and consideration as to the best means to ensure the proper maintenance of our strength at all times, it was generally thought, that he would adopt the expedient which would naturally occur to an ordinary individual faced with the same problem in every day life, and would endeavour to expedite construction, until a margin of strength was provided sufficient to cover the percentage always in dockyard hands. This, however, did not appeal to the First Lord. In the first place it was obvious and therefore common place, in the second place it was expensive. His duty to himself demanded that his solution should not be commonplace, his duty to his neighbour, Mr. Lloyd George precluded additional expenditure. He, therefore, ordered the reduction of the time for refit by some 20 per cent. thereby securing economy, though at the expense of real efficiency. As, however, efficiency is not shown in figures and the members worked out all right, or nearly so the problem was solved! The error in the solution was pointed out by those at the Admiralty whose advice on such matters it is usual for the civilian First Lord to take, but the only result was to raise the Churchillian ire. He took an early opportunity of a ship which had undergone the reduced time refit, known colloquially in dockyard slang as the Winston lick; and had been reported to the Admiralty for the scamped work which had resulted. He lent a sympathetic ear to the Engineer officer who showed him round, and encouraged him to expatiate on the way in which the repairs had been carried out. The next day's post brought an Admiralty letter relieving the engineer of his appointment. The First Lord considered himself a better judge of Engine room repairs than any Engineer officer, and only saw in the frank criticisms he had heard of the dockyard work a direct indictment at the policy which he had inaugurated. Needless to say, when the story got round, and it was not long before it did, all criticism ended. But not so the troubles of the First Lord. The reduction of repairs meant loss of work to the Dockyard workers, and the Dockyard workers did not like it. Nor were they appeared by being told, that owing to the existence of repairs ships it was possible to carry out much more extensive repairs afloat than formerly. It was not long before the dockyard views reached Mr. Churchill, who at once set to work to devise some way of alleging the growing discontent. If the mountain would not go to Mahomet then—obviously therein lay the solution—and forthwith it was suggested that the workmen should go in reliefs every three months to the repair ships these to take the place of naval artificers. Unfortunately however, for the success of this plan, there were no takers. The dockyard men saw no points in a change to naval discipline and a home on the rolling deep, but they still stuck to their points that the repair ships were taking the bread out of the mouths of honest men who worked on shore and had votes. This was a telling argument, for it is the hardly concealed ambition of the present First Lord to oust Lord Charles Bensford from the Portsmouth seat at the next election. So once again the thinking cap, with the result that it now proposed to lay up the repair ships, and send the ship into dockyards as before the "selected moment" speech only more so Mr. Churchill has successfully boxed the compass; with the result that the position will be a little worse than it was when he started on his refit reforms. The institution of repair ships was carried out to meet an acknowledged want both in peace time and in war. The Cyclops, Assistance, and Aquarius fitted with foundries, machine shops, and tools of all kinds are practically floating dockyards in miniature. Their use in peace time is to save time—whilst in war they become vital to the existence of the fleet, if it is to hold the seas. But on his own initiative, for it is understood that he has no support from his advisers at the admiralty, Mr. Churchill proposes to scrap these ships, in order that the honest voters at the Dockyards may have more work. That the new First Sea Lord will take the proposal any more kindly than Sir F. Bridgman did is unlikely, but it remains to be seen whether he will be strong enough to withstand the autocratic methods, by which, Mr. Churchill has hitherto managed to give effect to his own ideas.

FOREIGN ACTIVITY.

Despite the opposition more or less formal, which has been raised to the demand of Count Monlicuccoli, it is fairly certain that the proposals he laid before the Australian and Hungarian Ministers will be carried into effect during the current year, even if the vessels have to be laid down on credit, in advance and in anticipation of the formal sanction of the Delegates. Count Monlicuccoli holds that it is expedient to replace the ships of the Mornarch class forthwith, instead of commencing two years hence. It is possible, that a compromise will be effected by which the new ships would be laid down in 1914, but as the predominant partner in the Triple Alliance is understood to be pressing for an early commencement, it is more likely that her wishes will have effect, and a beginning be made this year. If this be the case, it will be necessary for our Government to take thought without delay as to the steps required to make good what they said by the mouth of the Colonial Secretary a short time ago, when accused of neglecting British interests in the Mediterranean. "Under existing circumstances of territory and responsibility our position in the Mediterranean must remain one of national and international importance; we shall maintain it there, both on land and on sea to as full an extent as we have ever done in the past, and in so doing we depend on no alliance or understanding, actual or implied, but upon our own forces, subject always to our own—and only our own—needs and to the tactical exigencies of our own unfettered policy and discretion." If this means anything, it means that our fleet in the Mediterranean must be maintained on at least a due Power Standard, and in 1915, if the anticipations of the Marine Ministers of Italy and Austria are realised the strength of the two Allies in large armoured ships, excluding obsolescent units will be.

		Italy.	Austro-Hungary.	Total.
Dreadnoughts	...	8	6a	14
Pre-Dreadnoughts	...	8	9	17
Armoured Cruisers	...	7	2	9
Total	...	23	17	40

a Including 3 ships comparable with our Lord Nelsons.

Ten years ago the vessels of the Monarch type, which it is now proposed to replace were the pride of the Austrian Navy, when Austria was satisfied with a fleet built and equipped for coast defence. The substitution for them of vessels of more than four times the size, and of a fighting power showing even a greater ratio of increase shows that Austria is following the lead of Germany, and intends expanding into a first class Naval Power. Ten years ago we maintained in the Mediterranean a fleet of fourteen large battleships. twelve cruisers, and twenty or more smaller craft. Our interests in the Mediterranean are as great if not greater now than they were then, if for no other reason than the fact that it is one of the great highways along which our food supply reaches these shores. Owing to causes which I have explained at length in previous letters, we can no longer count on greater rapidity in construction than in foreign countries. Whatever action is to be taken to maintain our position in the middle sea must be begun at once. It takes three years or more to train men, it takes longer to train officers, and we cannot now rely on building in less than three years When the estimates are presented, a few weeks hence, we shall see how far the pledge given by Government which I have pointed above is likely to be redeemed: and how far Mr. Churchill will translate into action the brave words of which he has been so prodigal during his year or so in office.

ARTILLERY REDUCTIONS.

From Colonel Seely's reply to Sir R. Pole Carew in the House it seems probable, that the rumours, which persist, of coming reductions in the Field Artillery are not without some foundation. The proposal is I understand based on the fact that the reduction of the force in South Africa will release a Horse Artillery Battery and a Field Artillery Brigade and that therefore they will no longer be required. This, however, though specious, is fallacious reasoning. Because they are not wanted in South Africa, it does not follow that they are not required elsewhere. There are at present on the Home Establishment 81 field batteries of which 72 are required to make up the necessary complement for the six divisions of the expeditionary Force. This leaves nine batteries or with the three withdrawn from South Africa twelve. But it is generally understood that in the event of the expeditionary Force embarking for foreign service a seventh division would at once be mobilized; this would at once absorb the twelve batteries, and any reduction would prevent the seventh division being completely mobilized. More than this, the mobilization of the seventh division having taken all the remaining batteries on the establishment, there remains absolutely no reserve for the Artillery of the Expeditionary Force. Artillery cannot be improvised and takes a long time to train. The only possible source from which the wear and tear of war could be made good would be from the batteries of the seventh division; whether, therefore, we regard these batteries as an integral and essential portion of the only Division left in the kingdom, or as the only possible reserve on which the 72 Batteries with the Expeditionary Force could draw for replacements, there is little margin for reduction and when we consider that they will probably find themselves cast in both roles, it is obvious that the possibility of any reduction disappears entirely and the only question that remains is whether they suffice for our requirements. The case of the Horse Artillery is different. Of these batteries we have rather more than we require, and it is open to argument whether we should not strengthen our position by turning some of them into field batteries. As this also would result in a saving of money, it is a reform which might well attract the attention of the authorities when on the look-out for a line in economy. An appeal has just been issued by an influential and representative committee to raise funds to raise a memorial to commemorate the service of the late Field-Marshal Sir George White. There should be little difficulty experienced in collecting the amount required.

A small shilling's worth by "Search light" entitled the Battle on the North Sea is the latest contribution to that class of literature, which began with Chesney's Battle of Dorking. It will be found good reading. Facts are clearly stated, and the relative strengths and positions of the protagonists at the time of the outbreak of hostilities are carefully compared and based on actual figures and a good knowledge of naval strategy. There is no fine writting, nor does the author allow his imagination to run riot in his description that strain the credence of his readers. His tactical dispositions will stand criticism, and the result is a fair, and credible account of what might happen should a rupture take place in the diplomatic relations of the two countries concerned. The tour throughout is distinctly moderate, and the book loses nothing by the unimpassioned style in which the author has told his story.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page 4.*)

will understand only the hard fact that the horse was made the implement of cheating with, being warned off and kept off! Will the members of the Calcutta Turf Club now that they know the facts be a party to this? All I can say is "let justice be done—should even some of the Stewards fall, or resign their posts over the matter." Who dare bate O'Hara, bedad? Mr. Deakin one of the aforesaid Stewards of the C. T. C. is off home by next mail. What of the others? Ask of the winds that all around with fragments strew the sea. I will tell you all about the end of the row in my next.

Colonel J. Binning, Volunteer A.-D.-C, to the Viceroy, died in the Presidency General Hospital last night after having been kept alive by injections of oxygen for a whole month. His taking off even at the ripe age of 68 years, will make a big gap in Calcutta Society, for there was no more enthusiastic volunteer or more enthusiastic Freemason. As Colonel of the Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion, he did yeoman service to the course of volunteering in this city, and as District Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry he helped no end of children to a good education. In business he was a share broker with a large practice, and in private life a lovable man. He had a family of four girls and two boys, all of them brought up in the religion of their mother, who is a prominent Roman Catholic. No father was more fondly cherished, no husband so dearly loved. I need say no more to indicate the character of one of our most useful citizens. *Requiescat in pace.*

THE POLICE COURT.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazgaon Police Court, one Bhanu Gopal, a cooly, and Hassanally Dawoodji, a Borah Moslem, were charged with the theft of a few drums of oil and packets of paint valued at Rs. 140. Bhanu confessed to several thefts of similar articles in Grant-road and elsewhere. He pleaded guilty but accused the other of having induced him to steal the articles. He also pointed out some other drums of oil and packets of paint in Hassanally's shop as stolen articles.

Hassanally in his defence said that he was a respectable dealer in those articles in Nall-bazaar, and his brother was a contractor. His business extended to thousands of rupees. The case had been got up against him by a jemadar, named Haroon and a havildar (No. 75 E.) of the Bombay Police. The jemadar had treated him very roughly by handcuffing and starving him.

Capt. Gordon-Tucker, Presidency Surgeon, gave evidence for the defence, and said that Hassanally was suffering from cancer and was unable to lift anything heavy.

The Magistrate disbelieved the prosecution story and said that, though Hassanally had been named by the first accused Bhanu, he had been arrested only three days after. The Police had not mentioned his name when asking for a remand of the first accused. His Worship characterised this as unusual. Hassanally was arrested once on the 30th December, but the Superintendent of Police ordered his discharge. He was, however, re-arrested. His Worship said that all those facts led him to view the prosecution case with suspicion and he acquitted Hassanally. Bhanu was convicted of theft and sentenced to one year and four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The following are the results of the drawings:—

N F Nawraji & M M Mehta...Bye	Mon. 3rd	Fri. 7th	Mon. 10th	
N C Dalal & D N Vakil...... "				
D D Driver & C B Anigiru... "	Tues. 4th			
P R Bagg & F Carey .... "				
J Grunberg & S Kissel ...... "	Wed. 5th	Sat. 8th		
P N Chandawarkar & T Javri "				
A B Shirgankor & R V Shivashwerker	Thurs. 6th			
S V Sewjee & J Sakoor	Sat. 1			
A T Torpey & J Aratoon				
S M Modi & S Z Shah	Sat. 1	Thurs. 6th	Sat. 8th	Tues. 10th
L Bartlett & J Hannay				
B W Desai & R D Karve ...Bye				
H M Madon & M E Netscher "	Wed. 5th			
V V Bhadkumker & R A Wagle "				
H R Dastur & M R Ghandy. "	Tues. 4th	Fri. 7th		
J R Gunjiker & K J Shaw... "				
C D Gunther & R L Greene.. "	Mon. 3rd			
A J Doctor & B K Allbless... "				

MESSRS. Ganesh and Co., Publishers, Madras are bringing out in a few days a collection of the speeches made by his Excellency Lord Hardinge ever since his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India, as a tribute to his Lordship's character and services.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

NAVAL DEFENCE.

The Northern Territory.

The Rising Generation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JAN. 13.

"So far so good," was the enthusiastic comment of the Director of Naval Works (Mr. Franstone), when interrogated by a press representative concerning the progress made with the preliminaries in connection with the formation of a naval base at Cookburn Sound. In voicing that opinion the Director does so after a week's sojourn in camp upon the very site that is, in the near future, to carry all the great works and undertakings which are to go hand in hand, with the creation of the Western naval sentinel of the Commonwealth. It will be remembered that forming part of the vast scheme drawn up by Admiral Henderson, on behalf of the Federal Government, was provision for the establishment of two primary naval bases for Australia, one in New South Wales, and the other in Western Australia, in which latter place the locality recommended by the Admiral was Cookburn Sound. Shortly after the adoption of that historical report by the Federal Government, the Sound was visited by both Admiral Sir William Creswell and the Director of Naval Works. Since then Mr. Fanstone has himself paid several visits to the State with the object of making the necessary arrangements for all kinds of preliminary work to be carried out. On the occasion of his last visit about the middle of the year just closed, Mr. Fanstone was able to draw up a scheme and appoint engineers to the end that all the necessary soundings and borings and other tests might be effectively carried out. After spending a week on the site, Mr. Fanstone is now able to state that he is particularly delighted with the result of the investigations which have been made, and the value of the engineering data which have been obtained. The adaptability of the site for the purposes of a primary naval base is now assured beyond doubt and he feels sure that when he comes to makes his report to the Minister for Defence (Mr. Pearce), upon his arrival in the State towards the end of the month, and to the members of the Naval Board, all will be most gratified with the clearness of the proofs which have to be submitted. Once the various data have been catalogued and a working plan has been drawn up, it is anticipated that but a short time will elapse before a commencement is made with one of the most important works, if not actually the most important work, ever undertaken in the State. The Minister for Defence has expressed himself on several occasions as anxious that no unavoidable delay should occur in carrying Sir Richard Henderson's scheme into effect. Already many of the branches of the scheme are being put into operation in other parts of the Commonwealth, and it is desired that if possible every portion of it should be carried out, and brought to completion about one and the same time.

MR. DEAKIN AND THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

So far all is mere hearsay in regard to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Deakin, as leader of the Federal Liberal Party. Outside of the Liberal Party all kinds of reports have been circulated. One, for instance, is that Victorian members of the Party would welcome the appointment of Mr. Watt, the State Premier. Nothing, however, appears more certain than that any attempt to coerce representatives of the other States will be bitterly resented. This rumour probably originated in the minds of one or two of the Victorian members who have not yet overcome that Inter-State rivalry which was characteristic of the early days of the Federation. But no solid foundation can be discovered for the rumour, which is given for what it is worth. The real fact is that there are, as yet, so few members in Melbourne that it would be extremely unwise to attempt to forecast what may take place. The local daily papers have all picked out Mr. Cook, Sir John Forrest, and Mr. W. H. Irvine as probabilities, but what respective chances these gentlemen may possess is not as yet ascertainable. As members gather together for the Party meeting which takes place on January 20 it may be possible to gauge the situation more accurately. Lists of new members who may be expected to vote are mysteriously strewn about, and probably some of these gentlemen would be greatly astonished if they saw how their votes had been adjudged. Mr. Thomas, Minister for External Affairs, referring on Saturday to the choice of a new Liberal leader, said that whilst he had no interest in the welfare of any party but his own, he thought Mr. Cook was entitled to the position on account of the work he had done.

CLOTHING THE FORCES.

Experience is helping the military authorities to take stock of the best means of effectively clothing the senior cadets and men of militia forces at a minimum outlay. At the outset there was too liberal an allowance made in regard to Garibaldi shirts and trousers. There were when first ordered, 67 different sizes of shirts, so as to fit properly every description of cadet. It has been found possible now to reduce this number to 13. The Quatermaster-General has given instructions for a slightly altered pattern of shirt on the lines of the new jacket which has been adopted in the British army. The collar is turned down, and this overcomes the difficulty of neck sizes and a bib fastening has been devised to adjust the collar to the wearer's neck. In regard to breeches, the sizes have been reduced in number from 62 to 26 and some light alterations have been made in the methods of fastening and shape at the knee. The total saving should be at least £5,000 from the reforms. The Commonwealth pattern of boot adopted for the cadet is a severe type, and the absence of much "give" in the sole of the boot and the general stiffness of the leather have caused a few of the "tendertoots" to cry out against the boot. The pattern is very serviceable, though rather severe for the younger cadets, but instructions issued from headquarters give details of recommendations made by a special board which met in the United States to consider the question of the footwear of the troops. Great attention has been paid in the past to this subject by the American authorities, and a "cobbler's" kit, with foot powder and preparations is to be issued to each infantry company throughout the United States. It is expected that instructions will be issued from the Commonwealth headquarters as to the best methods of "breaking" the boots.

AEROPLANES FOR AUSTRALIA.

Recognising the important part aviation is to play in wars of the future, the Commonwealth Government recently decided to establish a school for military aviation, and with this end in view a number of machines were purchased through the British War Office, and two practical English aviators were appointed as organisers and instructors. One of the latter (Mr. H. Petre) is not only an aviator, but also a builder of aeroplanes. During the three years he has devoted himself to aviation he has had his fair share of accidents, but fortunately none of them were attended with any very serious results. Mr. Petre said he was not in a position to give any definite information as to his future plans. All he could say was that he had been apointed as an instructor, and on his arrival in Melbourne he would assist in organising a military school for aviation. The machines ordered by the Commonwealth were built on the War Office pattern. These were generally recognised to be the most perfect machines in the world. In aviation masters Britain had been perhaps a little slow, but there was no doubt about it they had succeded in bringing the aeroplane to a high stage of perfection. The shipment of the machines was superintended by his colleague, Mr. Eric Harrison, who had remained behind for the purpose. It was quite probable that they would be brought out to Australia via the Cape. Although to the lay mind crossing the Atlantic in an aeroplane presents almost insurmountable difficulties, Mr. Petre is firmly convinced that such a daring proposal will have become an accomplished fact within the next two or three years. The march of progress in aviation matters was rapidly overcoming all obstacles. Speaking as to the uses to which the aeroplane was being put in warfare, Mr. Petre said France was the first nation to recognise its possibilities. This nation was considerably ahead of others in this respect. Asked whether the margin of safety had been increased in regard to aeroplane flights, Mr. Petre remarked that although it was a common thing to read of accidents occurring in different parts of the world, the present day flight was not attended with anything approaching the risk of two or three years ago. There were so many more aeroplanes in use at present that reports of accidents were bound to be more frequently before the public. The proportion of accidents to the number of machines in use, however was much less than it was formerly.

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT TASK.

Professor Baldwin Spencer, who 12 months ago was appointed by the Commonwealth Government to investigate the condition of the aborigines in the Northern Territory. In an interview said he had been for a year Special Commissioner for Aborigines and Chief Protector in the Northern Territory, with the object of trying to formulate a policy for the treatment of the aborigines there. The South Australian Government in 1910 passed an Act dealing with aboriginals, and that Act was now in force in the Territory, but so far only a beginning had been made in the work. During the past considerable portion of the Territory, investigating the native tribes as far as possible and the conditions under which they were living in various parts, and he was at present engaged in the work of drawing up a report. Various suggestions for the future carrying out of the work generally amongst the aborigina population would be made. Of course, the Commonwealth Government had the advantage of the experience of the States such as Queensland and Western Australia, where, during the past few years, serious attempts had been made to deal with what was, owing to the—in certain respect—low state of Australian aboriginals. It was a very difficult problem to an expert. Efforts had already been made in the Territory, but only to a limited degree, and the vast majority of the aboriginals had not been affected. In addition to the study of that aspect of the question, he had been investigating the habits and customs of various tribes, from an ethnological point of view, especially those on Bathurst and Melville Islands, and those round the Alligator River, on the northern coast.

Professor Spencer said he had travelled over a considerable portion of the Territory, and, like everyone else who had done so he was struck first by its emptiness, and secondly by its evident great possibilities. The official heads of the various departments, such as the departments of mines, survey, land, geology, and veterinary science, were carrying out a series of investigation and enquiries, and for that purpose were travelling over the country as widely as possible in order to form some definite idea with regard to the possibility of utilising the country in various ways and to ascertain the best means of developing it. It would necessarily take some time to complete that work, but once it was completed the Government would have valuable data to work upon in their attempt to open up and settle the Territory. Dealing with development, Professor Spencer said at the present time the land board was at work investigating various parts of the country which it was proposed to throw open to settlement without any necessary delay and it was certain that a large area would be made available during the next 12 months under the conditions laid down in the and ordinance which provided that 1,000 farms be given free during the life of the original holder. Some of those farms would be made available almost immedietly. Referring to mining maters he said the mines were being worked as before but there were no new developments. There would not be a great deal of expansion for some time. They must wait a little while until the reports of the various departments have been placed before the Government.

THE AUSTRALIAN BOY AND GIRL.

At the Science Congress in Melbourne, on Wednesday a frank criticism of the Australian boy lent a special interests to the presidential address, delivered by Mr. A. L. Adamson to the mental science and education section. He was equally outspoken, too, in regard to the Australian girl. The sense of the wide, free space of this country came easy to Autralian boy he said. He had no class consciousness and was not filled with any amazement when he spoke his elders. But the boy was not the worse for that. In alertness, selfreliance, and power of initiative he had no superior. His breeding and the nature of his country made him ready to face chances. If it was true that the Austraians were a gambling people, one must remember that this land of flood and flame was, and must be, a breeder of gamblers, or to be more polite of men who willingly took risks. Their readiness of resource was shown by the fact that Australians who wandered as many did to make living abroad, almost invariably succeeded, thanks to the merciful Australian theory that no work could degrade a man. But to get the best out of the Australian boy they must be careful not to give him tasks beneath his capacity. They must work him up to the collar, or he would deposit his mind in a corner of the classroom, and put it to sleep. On the other hand, the Australian boy was too often brusque in manner, perhaps a defect of his qualities. He was wanting in cultured taste, for which defect his home must bear the responsibility Proceeding, Mr. Adamson said it had been frequently said that their boys were lacking reverence and respect for their elders. In part, this was not intended, but it could not be denied that the average Australian boy was lacking in chivalrous respect for girls of his own age, nor was he wholly to blame in the matter. There had taken place a gradual and even rapid breaking down of the old formality of intercourse between the sexes. The life of the camp and beaches was only symptomatic of the change that had been going on in the social system. Whichever sex might be at fault later on, he would say without fear of effective contradiction, that in adolescence it was almost always the girl who began the casual acquaintanceships made in public places, if not by actually accosting the boy then by what might be middly termed, "the look of encouragement." Nothing was more socially amazing than the way in which parents of respectable position allowed their daughters to roam the streets unchecked adding scalps to their belts in an unwholesome rivalry of seeing who could pick up the greatest number of chance acquaintances. Then followed a correspondence almost invariably started by the girl, Was there no combination possible to bring about a reform which should make their girls value themselves at their true worth, and so recover the lost respect of boyhood and take their rightful place?

A.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY'S DEATH.

L. C. Hoyt Succumbs in Bombay to an Operation.

We regret to record the death of Mr. L. C. Hoyt, one of the Hoyt brothers, the two well-known Australian jockeys. The deceased passed away at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on Sunday, at 2 p.m. after an operation for abcess on the liver. He had sustained a fall during the Ootacamund races but continued to ride in Calcutta meetings. Growing worse, he thought of taking a trip to his homeland, Australia, in the hope of renovating his health; and with his wife and his brother, Mr. H. Hoyt, also a jockey, left Calcutta for Bombay, intending to embark here on Wednesday next. On the way Mr. Hoyt became seriously ill and on arrival at Bombay was admitted into St. George's Hospital on Saturday last. An operation was found necessary and it was performed at noon on Sunday. Immediately after the operation the patient began to sink, and he died at 2 p. m. the same afternoon. Mrs. Hoyt and Mr. H. Hoyt have decided to convey the body to Australia for burial.

The deceased took part in all the Indian race meetings and had only the other day won the Viceroy's Cup on Sir A. Apcar's Mayfowl.

HYDERABAD FACTORIES.

This Commission composed of the following members:—Rai Bahadur Kristnamachary, Secretary to the Legislative Council, and Advocate-General, Mr. Bajnath, M.A.,LL. B., Under-Secretary Colonel Drake Brockman, I.M.S., Nawab Laikut Jung, First Talookdar, Messrs. Bapooji Edulji Chenai, D. Lantin, and Moulvie Abul Kasim, commenced its work last week laid and visited the Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Mills at Hyderabad on the 23rd instant, minutely inspecting all the Departments and operatives. The Commission will proceed in a few days to Raichore, Gulburga, Aurungabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Nizamabad, Hanumkonda, and other stations, to inspect the Factories.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

STRUGGLE IN A PRISON.

The following news later than the mail, appears in Australian papers:—

Paris, Jan. 10.

Further particulars of the unsuccessful attempt made by the convict Eckerlen to release from the State prison 30 accomplices of the notorious anarchist. Bonnot, show that Eckerlen made his escape from confinement through a skylight. He then entered a room occupied by two warders. He dressed himself in warder's uniform, took a revolver and prepared to liberate his friends. When he was discovered he offered a desparate resistance and made several attempts to shoot the warders. He was overpowered after a terrific struggle.

AUSTRALIA AND GERMANY.

Berlin, Jan. 11.

Sir George Reid (High Commissioner for the Commonwealth,) who reached here from Vienna yesterday, stated to a representative of the "Tageblatt" that the object of his visit was to promote direct commercial relations between Australia and Germany. Australian interests were well represented in Berlin, and the establishment of an Australian Chamber of Commerce here on the lines of the Chamber in Paris was less pressing than in Vienna Sir George will leave for Paris on Monday.

SHIPPING COMBINE.

Capetown, Jan. 10.

The Chamber of Commerce has entered a protest against the new agreement entered into between the shipowners and the merchants. The agreement, it is said, establishes a combine which threatens the exclusion of the goods of shippers who do not sign it. The Chamber suggests that the Government should notify the Union Castle Steamship Company that its entry into the combine will create a breach of the mail contract.

DEFENCE OF THE PACIFIC.

London, Jan. 11.

The "Manchester Guardian" states that the New Zealand Premier is in communication with the secretary of State for the Colonies and the Admiralty and that as a result an important change in the Empire's naval policy will shortly be announced. The change will enable the scheme for the co-operative defence of the Pacific to be brought into operation sooner than was expected.

AMERICAN STEEL TRUST.

Washington, Jan. 12.

Witnesses giving evidence yesterday before the Democratic Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Steel Trust, stated that the Trust allowed independent companies to exist merely on sufferance. If the tariff were reduced the Steel Trust would drive out all competition and ruin the independent companies.

BRITISH STRIKES.

London, Jan. 10

The strike of miners in Lanarkshire, as a protest against the employment of non-unionists, has been settled by the mineowners agreeing not to employ non-unionists.

At Bradford to-day 6,000 dyers went on strike to secure the abolition of picework, although the employers had offered to raise the rates.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

London, Jan. 13.

The sickness and maternity benefits clauses of the National Insurance Act will come into operation to-day.

MILITARY DEFENCE.

London, Jan. 13.

Addressing the Territorials at Bedford on Saturday Lord Methuen said that while he supported Lord Haldane, yet when they heard Lord Roberts appealing for compulsory military service that might know he was right.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

London, Jan. 13.

The "Daily Telegraph" asserts:—"The Government proposes to delete from the Franchise Bill the occupation qualification with repect to land and premises, thus leaving the qualification residential. this will revolutionise the status of the City of London and reduce the number of electors from 31,000 to 3,000, thereby ignoring the financial and commercial interests. Other large centres will be similarly affected."

NAVAL RECRUITING.

London, Jan. 12.

At Portsmouth there is a boom in recruiting for the navy in consequence of the improved conditions introduced by Mr. Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty). Recruits are unusually plentiful at other naval ports in the United Kingdom.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

Capetown, Jan. 13.

Speaking at Smithfield on Saturday General J. B. M. Hertzog (ex-Minister for Native Affairs and Justice) said that the difference between himself and the Prime Minister (General Botha) was that he (General Hertzog) was not going to lay the children and interests of South Africa on the altar of Moloch. If egotism and envy desired the Dutch always to make sacrifices to the English to secure conciliation, then South Africa was not ripe for conciliation. He instanced the cancelling of a students demonstration to celebrate the restoration of the Dutch language, and said that General Botha opposed the celebration, and there was now consistency about the Government. Foreign vested interests at Johannesburg and elsewhere were inimical to the country's interests.

IN BRIEF.

London, Jan. 10.

Gunner Pierson, who was injured in the Gunnery School at Shoeburyness yesterday when the breech block of a big gun blew out, died in a hospital to-day. Owing to a clerical error the gun had been loaded with an excessive charge.

London, Jan. 11.

The committee appointed to make investigations concerning the appearance of vegetable fibre in wool, recommends in its report the use of two paper-lined packs costing, respectively, 9d. and 4d. above the price of jute bags. The minority (woolgrowers' representatives) on the committee state that no satisfactory solution of the problem will be possible unless wool buyers agree to pay part of the extra cost of the proposed new packs.

London, Jan. 11.

Several clerks employed at the Baker-street station of the Waterloo tube railway were yesterday sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for having defrauded their employers. The system adopted by the clerks was to refrain from clipping tickets, and subsequently to reissue the unclipped tickets as new ones.

New York, Jan. 12.

The value of the estate of the late Mr. Whitelaw Raid will, it is stated prove to be not less than £2,000,000.

New York, Jan. 12.

Two promoters of a wireless telegraph stock company who swindled the public out of a large sum through selling bogus stock were yesterday sent to prison, one for seven years, and the other for five years.

Paris, Jan. 12.

At the conclusion of the Rugby football match between a French team and the South African on Saturday the Premier presented to the visitors the French South African Committee's contribution of 55,000 francs (about £2,200) towards the endowment of a Chair of French Language and Literature at Capetown University.

London, Jan. 12.

The National Poultry Club has discussed the question of raising £3,000 for the purpose of holding during the present year an Empire Exhibition that will, it is expected, be the finest on record. The exhibition will not conflict with the Club's annual show.

Vienna, Jan. 13.

The "Neue Freie Presse" states that the War Office has placed orders for the construction of 70 aeroplanes to be delivered at the end of next month.

Would you like your baby to be as healthy and strong as this?

He *will* be, if you give him Albulactin, mixed with diluted animal milk.

There is *nothing* (except human milk) which will nourish him so much—which he will digest so easily—which will make him thrive and grow so perfectly.

As "*The Indian Medical Gazette*" says: "Albulactin comes to make infant feeding a thing of easy management, since its addition to animal milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We are perfectly satisfied that the manufacturers have not overstated the merits of the preparation."

Master Foulsham.

Mr. Frank Foulsham, the well-known Photographer, writes:—"I am sending you a photograph of my little son, aged seven-and-a-half months, who has been fed from birth on Albulactin and cow's milk. He weighs twenty-one pounds, and is all bone and muscle. My wife and I have the greatest faith in Albulactin, which has been the making of our boy. He has never had any digestive trouble, and has always been smiling and happy."

Albulactin
A WULFING & Co.
The Addition of ALBULACTIN to diluted and sweetened Cows Milk produces a mixture which is
ALMOST IDENTICAL WITH HUMAN MILK
It is therefore the natural and scientific solution of the problem of infant feeding

Famous Mothers use it!

Lady Hardinge (wife of the British Minister to Belgium) writes:—"My nurse used Albulactin, and it was *most* successful."

Lady Stamer (Bolton House, Salop) writes:—"I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

The Hon. Mrs. Tollemache (Ipswich) states:—"Baby is doing very well on Albulactin."

The Hon. Mrs. Etches (Russel House, North Wales) writes: "My baby is thriving upon Albulactin, and I cannot speak too highly in its favour."

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE BOOK.

For your baby's sake, *try* Albulactin. Buy just one bottle—you can get it at all Chemists and Bazaars—and see for yourself how wonderfully good it is for babies.

We, the makers of Sanatogen and Formamint, give you our earnest assurance that Albulactin is a genuine scientific discovery and the nearest possible thing to human milk.

At least write to us for a Free Copy of "King Baby"—a complete manual of babylore, which tells you everything about Albulactin, and contains the most convincing testimony.

Write now—to-day—while the matter is fresh in your mind. Please mention this paper and address A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

At Khipro on the Thur and Parkar District of Sind, a Brahmin, aged 65, has married a Pardesi girl, aged 14 years.

Gen. Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Northern Army, will probably proceed on three months' leave in the ensuing summer.

The delightfully cool weather that has previaled for some time past in Southern India was apparently been very favourable to the roses grown in Bangalore.

Lt.-Genl. Sir John Woon, commanding the Southern Army, with Brig.-Genl. Bond and Capt. Roche, arrived Madras this morning, and are guests at Government House.

Dr. Rashbehary Ghosh, C. I. E., C. S. I., is a candidate for election to the Imperial Legislative Council by the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Dr. F. Pearse, Health Officer of Calcutta, has been obliged to take a month's leave on account of illness. For some little time past he has been unwell and latterly has been confined to his room.

The Right Rev. Bishop Taylor Smith, C. V. O., D. D., Chaplain-General of His Majesty's Forces arrived in Colombo last week, after a tour of inspection of the Chaplain's department in the Far East.

During the week ending Jan. 11, 218 births (103 males and 115 females) or 57 per thousand of population, and 192 deaths (92 males and 100 females) or 51 per thousand, were registered in Delhi Municipality.

Lt.-Col. J. Penny, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Bassein, was brought to the private wards of the Rangoon General Hospital from Bassein to-day, suffering from Empyemia following a serious attack of pneumonia.

The death has occurred at Southsea of Mr. S. Gavin Jones, the well-known member of the commercial community of Cawnpore. He and the late Mr. Churcher, were the only survivors of the Fategarh garrison at the time of the Mutiny.

The Colombo Ladies League is following up its recent competitions for Bakeries and Dairies, with Needlework competitions in connection with an Exhibition of Needlework, which the League proposes holding in the Arts Society's room during next August Race Week. Prizes will be awarded in ten classes of work.

Manœuvres like those near Poona must have their funny incidents also. Here is one. Headquarters required potatoes and greenstuff sent up from Poona, and a message was sent by the signallers for "spuds and greens." When it finally arrived at Poona it read as a request for latrine screens, which were actually sent. There was trouble.

A Colombo correspondent stated on Friday:—To-day Mr. Stubbs, the new Colonial Secretary was sworn in as acting Governor. A wireless massage from the Orontes received at Queen's House this morning shows that Sir Henry McCallum's condition is satisfactory. No news has yet been received as to his successor. Local official opinion is that it is probable it will be a political appointment.

It will be news to many that the Russian liner "Estonia" which caught fire in the Red Sea with such disastrous results to the Captain, Third Engineer, and ten of the crew, is the old Bibby liner "Yorkshire" which was renamed the "Indian," and finally passed into the hands of the Russian East Asiatics Company, changing her name for the second time into that by which she is now known.

Ceylon's new Colonial Secretary, Mr. Reginald Stubbs, arrived in Colombo on the 18th instan "Mr. Stubbs at an exceptionally early age assume an office to which unexpected cricumstances hav attached responsibilities of a peculiarly heav nature," says the "Times of Ceylon," "and we a sure that he will receive the entire sympathy of t Ceylon public during what must of necessity be somewhat trying and anxious period."

The Government of India have under consideration the question of the block of promotion in th Indian Civil Service, both in the Punjab and th Central Provinces, and it has been decided th pending the recommendations of the Public Se vices Commission proposals will be submitted to th Secretary of State for affording tentative relief t officers concerned in these provinces. It is understood that a despatch on the sujbect will be sent Home by this week's mail.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth writes to the "Mornin Post":—"Will you allow one who has studied India for more than foty years and served her fo fully thirty-five to protest against Mr. Boulger' statement? 'There is loyal India and there is disloyal India.' He should rather have said:—'Ther is loyal India'—more loyal than ever before—an there are a good many sanatics and anarchists wh by the ready means of the bomb find *it* easier t make themselves conspicuous than ever befo Early in my service a Viceroy of India was actual murdered, but no one spoke of disloyal India the

A Pondicheri correspondent writes about t death of M. Adolphe Filatriau, a well-known me ber of the Consel-General and Council Municipa which took place at his residence on the 2 instant:—"The sad event has cast a gloom o Pondicheri. The deceased was a prominent citiz Before entering on his political career, M. Filatr had served the French Government loyally a faithfully for about forty years. The Cross of t Legion d'Honneur was lately bestowed on him, recognition of his long service and the splend work done by him with the utmost integrity a earnestness, as "Chef de Bureau," or acting Directe de Interieur. His funeral was very largely attende

A Coimbatore correspondent writes:—I regr to report a case of stone-throwing at a passing tra on the evening of the 18th instant, which result in serious injury to the fireman of the train. T Mettupolliem shuttle train was passing betwe Tudiyalur and Coimbatore at 4 p. m. on that d when the incident occurred. The driver of th train, Mr. Quinn, is reported to have immediatel stopped the train by applying the vacuum brak and the train staff attempted to capture the culpr but without success. The train started again an on its arrival at Coimbatore the matter wa telegraphed to the authorities concerned. Suc offences seem to be increasing alarmingly. Withi the last three weeks two other cases have occurre at or about the same locality.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

"Les Miserables" is an unqualified success, has drawn record audiences, which have already ma a hero of Jean Valjean, and an idol of the saintl Bishop Myriel. The piece grips one and, as it pr gresses in succeeding stages, the interest of th audience gradually grows. The staging is excelle and the talented actors who have been selecte represent Victor Hugo's characters, acquit themsel with such admirable skill that their dumb-sho almost as vivid as speech and the plot is given its vitality. "The Sleeping-Car Man" is a com that keeps one on the laugh from start to fin with Wiffles at his best, and well supported b strong cast. In its combination of drama comedy, this programme takes the audience bac the period that preceded burlesque, and suc selection of films will always draw.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 27.

The disturbance from Persia again moved away the north:—Its chief effect on the Indian area is e formation of cloud in the northwest and central rts of the country.

Forecast:—No rain of any importance.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much eded generally. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain caus anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi ps. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Mooltan.—Crop accounts continue favourable. n much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain sing anxiety.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing ll.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing ll.

Beawar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains spects improving. Crop prospects generally good.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. Khariff harvest in pro- s.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold. Wheat doing well.

Jalgaon.—Unusually cool. Mornings cold and y. Cotton plants ready for picking; smaller area n this year; picking general. Food-grains pros- cts improving and doing well. Wheat doing well; urishing. Late rains expected to improve wheat op. Wheat prospects improving.

Broach.—Seasonable; very cold weather. Cotton ants showing bolls; rapidly ripening; crop accounts tisfactory; crop making good progress; picking of rst sowing partially begun and arriving in small uantities.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants urishing; showing bolls; and crop making good rogress.

Dholera.—Cotton arrivals expected early.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop accounts ss favourable.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants how bolls rapidly ripening.

mmary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th January 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.— Skies are clear in the north njab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. he air is drier than usual. Night temperature is defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.— Skies are moderately ouded at Jhansi and clear or lightly clouded else- here. Humidity is normal or in defect. Mini- um temperature continues low.

Sind and Rajputana.— Skies are clear in Upper nd and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is ier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in ajputana; day temperature is also below normal in e southern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.— ies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity n defect at most station. Temperature had risen t is still in defect at night at Bhuj Dwarka and esa.

The Central Provinces.— Skies are lightly to oderately clouded. The moisture in the air is ther equal to or below the average. Temperature s risen in the northern half of the division where, wever, it is still in defect during the day.

The Konkan — Skies are clear or lightly clouded. umidity is normal or in defect. Maximum tem- rature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are htly clouded in north Hyderabad and clear else- ere. The moisture in the air and temperature nearly equal to the average.

General Remarks.— Weather has been dry. ght to moderate cloud persists in the central parts the country Gujarat Kathiawar and the southern f of the Punjab. Temperature has begun to rise north - west India.

Dry weather is likely generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba servatory corrected for index error and induced to F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local ne) 27th January, 1913, was 30·102 inches. The ght of observatory barometer cistern above zero the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The ght of tide in the stream above zero of the tide ge was 5 feet at 1 a. m. (local time.) The tem- ture correction for a mercurial barometer, sup- ng the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of ttached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inchs this will be higher or lower by 0.1 inch for each grees. In the case of the aneroid no tempera- correction required. Should the height of the meter cistern either mercurial or aneroid above of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it wil be higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The ings above are distinct from those given in the y weather report to which different correction e been applied.

ARRIVALS.

er s. s. "Semiramis." Jan. 30.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s. "Semiramis," from Trieste, t aden on the 26th instant and is due here on the th instant at 5 p.m. She brings the following pas- gers :—

exander, Mr J C
ker, Miss
user, Miss
ackmore, Mrs C
rahmans, Marie sister
rook Meares, Mr and Mrs A
rlew, Mr and Mrs D
vasji, Mr F
lissa, sister
ellier, Mr and Mrs M
kson, Capt A
er Hind, Mr
lker, Mr H
ra, Capt and Mrs M L
dinanda sister
nett, Mr C C
nzer, Mr
ter, Mr G
s, Mr A
zer, Mr F
oenberg, Mr
er, Mr C

Hick, Mr and Mrs B
Hitchins, Mr
Hiegu, Mr S B
Hussein, Mr
Hickie, Capt C C
Hickie, Miss
Henderson Gordon, Mrs
Judd, Mr Alen C
Jacques Marie, sister
Jones, Mr and Mrs B
Keppich de, Mr V
Kohler, Mr
Lann, Mrs
Marie sister G
Murray, Mr and Mrs W A
Morian, Miss
Packenham, Lt W P
Roggen, Mr
Sandhurz, Lt and Mrs
Vakil, Mr S H
William Miss
Young, Mr

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System. Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended th Jan. on 945·61 miles open :—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
otal Traffic for the week.........	1,85,000	4,85,000	4,000	6,74,000
r per mile of Railway.........	196	513	4	713
or previous 4 days of half year	1,07,000	2,69,000	2,000	378000
otal for 2 weeks	2,92,000	7,54,000	6,000	1052000
COMPARISON.				
otal for corresponding week of previous year	2,15,229	4,75,581	2,280	6,93,090
er mile of Ry...	228	503	2	733
otal to corresponding date...	3,50,999	7,17,683	3,584	1072266

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 19,090
Do. to date..................... „ 20,266

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best y a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? o at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor fferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and easant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by lieving the child from pain, and the little cherub wakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, gulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy r dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from ething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing rup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

The announcement that a play written by King Nicholas of Montenegro may be seen in London in the near future may revive memories of the part played by Royalties in Literature. Of our own Sovereigns few have been literary. When the "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands" was published, Beaconsfield, in a characteristic flourish, flattered Queen Victoria by using the phrase, "We authors," and added, "Your Majesty is the head of the literary profession." Elizabeth, a great scholar, could turn a pretty set of verses, her father was a great controversialist, while James I. was an ardent pamphleteer. From that period there has been little Royal authorship in this country. None of the Henoverian Kings could be called literary, though George III.'s letters to Lord North might serve for a useful manual on "How not to be a Constitutional King." Scotland claims a Royal poet, and Germany's Kaiser has made several adventures in literature. A Queen of Navarre was an authoress, and in the Balkans to-day there is the Queen of Roumania—"Carmen Sylva," of literary fame. The great Frederic, with his reams of verses, which so oppressed Voltaire, may also be remembered.

Mr. Taft's important pronouncement in favour of arbitration on the question of the Panama Canal tolls recalls the fact that he has, on many former occasions, done yeoman service on behalf of international peace. Few prominent statesmen of the day have, indeed, identified themselves more prominently with the greatest of causes. "I say boldly," was a notable declaration which he once made, "that what I look forward to is nothing less than a court of the nations—a Areopagitic court, to whose conscientious and impartial judgment peoples shall submit their disputes, to be decided according to the eternal principles of law and equity." President Taft went on to say on the same occasion that he thought one of the most notable phenomena of the day was the swiftness with which the notion of the establishment of permanent international peace had got itself accepted. "Whereever I go," said the President, "I find the most eager interest in anything I say on this subject. And yet I think the explanation is not difficult. During recent times we have advanced in everything else save in this supremely important matter of the amicable settlement of international disputes. At length, however, this fact has been realised.

The engagement of Lady Edwina Roberts, the younger daughter of Lord Roberts, is of special interests in view of the fact that she and her elder sister, who is unmarried, are in remainder, primogeniturely to the honours of their distinguished father. Unless Lord Roberts should have a grandson his Earldom will lapse eventually, just as the Dukedom of Marlborough would have lapsed after the death as a boy of the great Duke's only son by small pox had not the succession been extended to the Duke's daughters and their male issue. It is through his daughter Anne, by her marriage with Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, that the present Duke descends from the victor of Blenheim. This extension of a remainder beyond the direct male descendents has been frequently adopted in the case of eminent military and naval commanders, past and contemporary. The present Lord Nelson, for instance, is the grandson of Mrs. Bolton, the sister of the hero of Trafalgar, while Lord Howe descends from a daughter of the celebrated Admiral of that name, and Alexander Hood, first Viscount Bridport, was succeeded by a grand-nephew. Lord Wolseley's heir-presumptive is his daughter and only child, who is unmarried. Lord Kitchener has the benefit of a much more extended remainder to assure the continuance of his honours. In default of any children of his own the Viscounty will be open to his brothers and their heirs male.

Readers of some of the recent Home Rule discussions may have been reminded now and again of a famous passage from a speech by an Irishman who was pronounced by no less eminent a judge than Mr. Gladstone the greatest orator that he had ever heard in the House of Commons—namely, Richard Lalor Sheil. Lord Lyndhurst had called the Irish "aliens," and Sheil, replying to him in the House of Commons, rose to the occasion in memorable style. "Aliens!" he exclaimed. "Was Arthur Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and did he not start up and exclaim: 'Hold I have seen the aliens do their duty!' On the field of Waterloo the blood of Englishmen and Scotchmen and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same field. When the chill morning dawned their dead lay cold and stark together; in the same deep pit their bodies were deposited; the green corn of spring is now breaking from their commingled dust; the dew falls from Heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, in the glory shall they not be permitted to participate? And shall we be told as a requital that we are 'aliens' from the noble country for whose salvation our life-blood was poured out?" Many fine speeches have been heard during the recent debates, but certainly nothing of this kind. It would require, indeed, some hardihood to venture on such a purple patch in these matter-of-fact days. It was another Irishman whom the American John Randolph, himself a great speaker, declared to be "the finest orator in Europe"—namely, Daniel O'Connell. But Mr. Gladstone, who knew both, gave the palm to Sheil, though with a somewhat curious qualification, for when asked if Sheil did not scream a good deal, the G.O.M. returned the reply: "Sir, he was all scream."

Mr. J. N. Maskelyne's suggested solution, in a recently published volume, of the famous Indian rope trick, may or may not carry conviction with everyone, but what can be said without much hesitation is that if Mr. Maskelyne cannot tell us "how it is done" in a case of this kind no one else is likely to be able to do so. One takes established institutions so much for granted that few people realise, perhaps what a notable personage we possess in Mr. Maskelyne. Houdin was a wonderful conjurer, and is often reckoned the greatest of his craft who ever lived, among Occidental practitioners at all events. Yet his finest achievements must pale by comparison with some of Mr. Maskelyne's as for instance, those wonderful automata Psycho and Zoe, which excited such amazement when first exhibited at the Egyptian Hall some thirty years ago. Psycho, it will be remembered, plays whist and chess, while Zoe produces life-like portraits in cryons of any notability named by the audience, and this though each is placed upon a solid sheet of plate glass thereby negativing any suggestion of electrical connexions. On one occasion Mr. Maskelyne had three of the finest whistplayers in the world at the Egyptian Hall—Dr. Pole, "Cavendish," and "Trumps," of the Field. The trio had a rubber with Psycho, whose playing filled them with admiration. They even revoked intentionally, but Psycho was not be caught napping. After more than 4,000 consecutive performances Psycho needed a rest, and for some years was laid aside. Recently; however, he was completely restored to his former good health under Mr. Maskelyne's skifull care, and now is available to delight and astonish all comers once more.

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THE FINEST POLISH FOR
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Fine Household Soaps.
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HIGH COURT—JN. 28.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposals.

43-12, 955.11 Bicknell, B D Contractor vs J K Irani, Mulla
4-13, 1-13 Payne and Co Andrew Jule and Co vs A B Dubash Pestonji
44-12, 685.11 Ardeshir, J E Saklatvala vs Sadanand Ramkrishna, Bicknell
49.12, 12.12 Mehta, Getibai vs Gomtibai, Hiralal
51.12, 167.06 Wadia, Keshowji Poonja vs Lalji Nansi Ladha, Ardeshir
52.12 Mulji, Manilal Nagindas vs Saroopchand Lakhmichand, Jamsetji
39.12, 998.08 S A Tyabji, Wasudew Krishnaya vs Narayandas Kanji, Little
54.12, 561.11 Vachha, Shridhar Gopinath vs Dhakoomal Kana Ram, Mulla
57-12, 725-12, Subnis, Abdulabhoy Hassanali vs Khatri Ismail Tyab, Unwala
60-12, 6-12 Ardeshir, Harakhbai widow vs Jamnabai widow, Shroff
62-12, 636-11 Edjelow, Shivnarayan Purbhulal vs Sada Pana a firm, Jamsetji.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

For further directions and costs on special Commissioner's Report.

967-09 Ragh N and Co Mahomed Meherally vs Khatao Keshav Edgelow

Long Causes.

919-12 Mulji Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy vs Rahim Joosuf Payne.
608-11 Shams A Tyabji Damodar Ramji vs Sha Ookerda Veersi Muncherrsha and N
986-12 Daphtary Odhavji Anandji vs Lalji Doongersey Tyabji,
735-11 Raghavaya Bai Nani vs Bapulal D Amrathlal.
657-12 Ardeshir Bai Jaiji vs Bai Sonabai Jehangir.
676-12 Tyabji Messrs Mulji Bros and Jamnabai vs M A Nabob and Co. Shroff.
1041-12 Chitnis—Balkrishna Pandurang Parelkar vs. Nilkant Kanoba Pandit and others—Subnis.
1248.12 Kanga, Sirdar Nowroji Pudumji vs Putlibai, Nadirshaw.

Testamentary Suits.

25-12, F P Pavri, Esmail Noor Mahomed vs Murada Ratansey Nadirshaw
26-12 D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow vs Bablibai aliasi Saraswatibai, Smetham
27-12 Tyabji, Jalam Chhedlal vs Maykolal Kanyalal, Vachha
28-12 Maneckal, Haji Rajah Haji M vs Fatubibi alias Fatuma, Mulla
30-12 Mulji, Karsondas Dayaldas vs Girdhar Kalidas, Smetham
17-12 Little, Vallabhdas Rowji vs Khimji Keshowji Tybejee

Long Cause.

812.10 Mulla, Abmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Chitnis
453.12 Dastur, Meghji Hirji vs Hamsraj Hirji, Motichand.
641-11 M B Chothia—Hormusji Framji Maneckshah vs W B Panthaky—Edg G W and Co.
287-11 Edg W and Co—Bai Mani widow vs Virjiwandas Dhanji—Bickneer.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Short Cause.

285-07 Patell and E Jaikisondas Rambillas vs Motilal Keshowshaw In person
131-12 Tyabji Karadi bin Karadi vs Anandibai D J Mantri.
1052-12 Malvi Hanmanbux Fulchand vs Homkarmal Sajaimal.
1200-12 F P Pavri D C Bhadupwala vs The advocate-Genl of Bombay Little and Co
8-13 Bicknell Bansidas Gopaldas vs Pragdas Budhsen E gelow
19-13 Ardeshir P Nusserwanji and Co vs N M Dubash Craigie B and C

Commercial Cause.

1251-12 Captain Chimanram Motilal vs Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur Motichand.
1042-11 Little—Gulamali Essaji and others vs Tyebally Essaji Motichand.
780-11 Little—Shivlal Chaganlal vs Devibai and others, Mehta.
922.11 Payne, Shivnarayen Baksiram vs Lois Dreyfus a firm, Bhaishanker
1272.12 Bhaishanker, Sunderji Damodhar vs Bai Dabi widow, Pestonji.
857.12 Chitnis, Ahmed Jamal vs Dossab Umrigar, Mulla.
333.12 Ardeshir, Thakersey Teju vs Lakhamsey Napu Malvi
527.12 Edgelow, G W and Co vs Bai Kesserbai widow Payne and Co.
340.10 Little and Co, E A Currim vs Abdul Kayum, E Mulji and K
989.12 G H Dalal, Hakim Abdul Suban vs Memon Aziz Husein Zudah and S
850.05 Raghowaya N and Co, Jagonath vs Rajaram Madhowrao Mori and another, Kanga and S

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Short Causes.

1152-12 Ardeshir Megji Motichand vs Nathuram Channinram and others.

Long Causes.

835-12 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar vs Jacob Ibrahim Sayani Dubash and P.
242-12 Mulla and M Poohcomal Bros vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla Jamshedji R and D.
615.12 Wacha and Co, Michael de Como Lobo vs The Kathiawar Ahmedabad Bank Ld, Tyabji D and Co.
126.12 Edgelow G W and Co. The Ahmedabad Astody Mills Co Ld vs Kulachand Virchand and another, Hiralal and Co
332.11 Mirza and M, Manishanker K Joshi vs Shiriarji Rustomji Mistry Surajmal and Co
580.12 Jamshedji R and D, Anandrao Ragunath vs Mya Mahomed Haji Jan Payne and Co
811-12 Molvi H M and R Messrs. Badridas Hamandas vs Messrs. Jairam Shamji.
812-12 Malvi H M and R Hamukhrai Amulakhchand vs. Jairam Shauji
801-12 Shroff, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhaya Saheb Gaikwad Subai

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Date.		HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
		h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.
28	m	3 7	28 4	m	9 27	16 8
		3 56 a	26 6		9 27 a	19 9
29	m	3 49	27 1	m	10 21	17 1
		5 6 a	25 8		10 28 a	21 1
30	m	4 26	25 9	m	11 23	17 8
		6 [illegible]3 a	25 3			
31	m	5 38	24 7	m	0 20	21 2
		8 24 a	25 7		0 40 a	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Jan.		Sunrise.		Sunset.
„ 28 (Tuesday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 29m
„ 29 (Wednesday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 30m
„ 30 (Thursday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 30m
„ 31 (Friday)	„	7h 13m	„	6h 31m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, 29th, 1h 4-0m. p. m.; New Moon, Feb. 6th, 10h. 51-2m. a. m.; First Quarter, 14th, 2h. 6 9m. p. m.; Full Moon; 21st 7h. 33-3m. a. m.

Another matter for the Public Services commission, when it reaches Bengal, says the "Englishman," is the suggestion that the Court of Wards should be made a covenanted service, and that employes should be assured of continuous service.

The use of aerial tramways as a means of minimising the difficulties of transport across hilly country is becoming increasingly popular in many countries. Last week, a tramway of this description was opened to connect a group of estates in the Matale District of Ceylon, and the result is said to be highly satisfactory.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU
The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

BE STRONG AND VIGOROUS!
"Osogen" THE NEW ROYAL TONIC
PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS OF REGISTRATION
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NERVE & BRAIN INVIGORATOR.
WILL GIVE YOU VIGOUR, VITALITY AND SUPERB MANHOOD.

This wonderful new Medicine quickly revitalizes the spinal nerve centres and creates new vital force.

DON'T STAY WEAK.
Don't be weak before your time. Obtain a bottle of "Osogen." It will quickly make you strong, vigorous and self-confident in everything. From the moment you take it you will feel the benefit of its Life-giving, Vitality-making power. It will renew your Vigour and Virility, give you new energy in place of that "worn-out" feeling and you will look, as well as feel, like a new man.

READ WHAT CELEBRITIES SAY.
Lady Knollys writes:
"Lady Knollys duly received the bottle of 'Osogen' sent some time ago. She required it for a case of Prostration following serious accident where repeated attacks of exhaustion occurred, needing close watching, and complicated by Weak Heart, Malaria, and Lung Trouble. So well did 'Osogen' answer, that after taking three or four small bottles, the patient has gained steadily, put on flesh and a healthy colour. Lady Knollys requests the 'Osogen' Company to send another bottle. This is to be used in a case of Inflammatory Rheumatism where the patient is reduced by much weakness and can scarcely walk. Lady Knollys will send this on with a personal letter of recommendation."
Major P. B. Lindsell writes:
"I have been very pleased with 'Osogen.' I was afraid that I was getting a bit too old for Alpine climbing, but a course of 'Osogen' seems to have renewed my strength, and I did a very big mountain yesterday without feeling overtired. Will you please send me two more large bottles?"
Dying of Premature Decay. Saved by "Osogen."
"You will be pleased to hear that God has wonderfully blessed your 'Osogen' to my dear father. He was dying of premature decay. The doctor said that he had but a few hours to live, and we were led to try 'Osogen' as a last resort. He improved quickly, and is now almost well. We are indeed thankful that he is still with us." Yours sincerely, ARTHUR V. READ, 20, Shaftesbury Road, Richmond.
Feels 10 years younger.
"'Osogen' is marvellous! After using only a little more than one bottle, I already feel 10 years younger." W. NORRINGTON, London, North.

"Osogen" is a combination of serum and Glycerophosphates—ingredients prescribed by many famous physicians, including Prof. Prince Tarkonhov (St. Petersburg) and Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., physician to his late Majesty, King Edward VII.

This amazing rejuvenator and restorative of the virile strength of youth is supplied to Royalty and is recognised as the world's most marvellous strength-renewing and curative remedy for
Loss of Vital Power
Nervous Debility
Weak Back
Involuntary Blushing
Loss of Will Power
Want of Control
Want of Confidence
Lassitude
Weak Memory
Neurasthenia
Anæmia
Kidney Disorders

FOR THE AGED OR PREMATURELY AGED FROM OVERWORK, ETC.
"Osogen" is of inestimable value to the aged or prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease, if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits. So well is its efficacy now recognised that medical men prescribe "Osogen" as the new "tonic-without-reaction," for whilst it feeds the nerve centres (especially of Spinal Nerves) and makes you strong almost at once, no reaction ever follows its use as is the case with drug tonics. It literally creates new brain power and nerve force.

WHERE TO OBTAIN "OSOGEN."
Leading chemists throughout India are supplying "Osogen" from stock or to order. The prices in Great Britain are 2/9 per bottle, or 5 times 2/9 size, 11/-
Among the well-known chemists who have specially undertaken to supply "Osogen" are the following:—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Butto Kristo Paul & Co., Calcutta; Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; W. E. Smith & Co., Ltd., Madras; Messrs. E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon; Kemp & Co, Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
If you have any difficulty in obtaining "Osogen," accept no substitute but send a postal order, and 3d. extra for postage, for one or more 2/9 or 11/- bottles from the Osogen Laboratories, 88/90, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Head Indian Depot for "OSOGEN,"—SMITH, STANISTREET & CO., 9, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

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There is but only one Remedy to cure MALARIA
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AGUE SPECIFIC.
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N.B.—Enquiries solicited from reliable up-country Chemists and Druggists where we have not been represented.

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Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.
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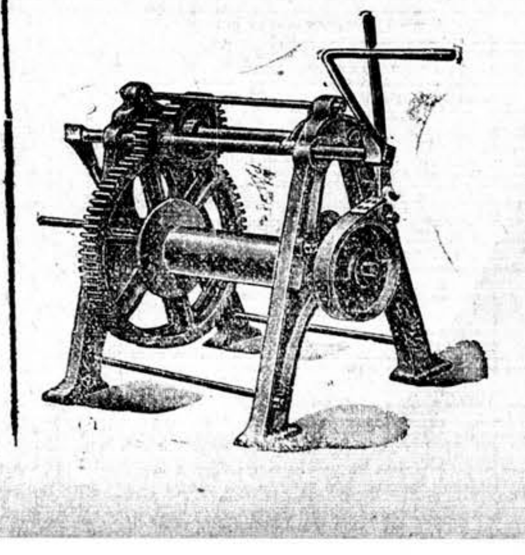

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Acts like a charm in **DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.**

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

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Price of this Bottle 1s.1½d.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

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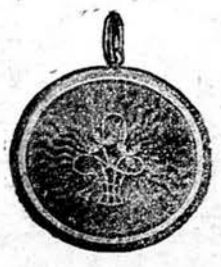

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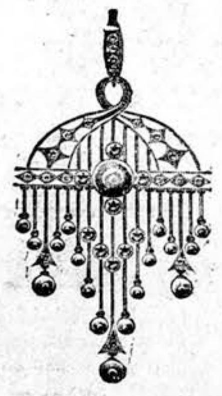

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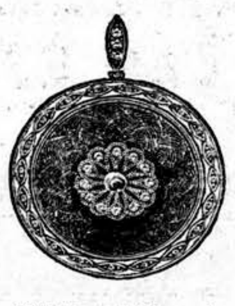

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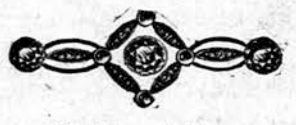

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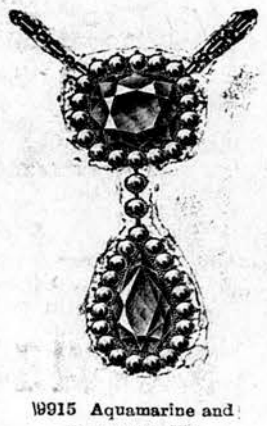

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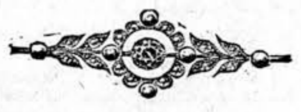

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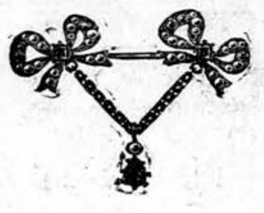

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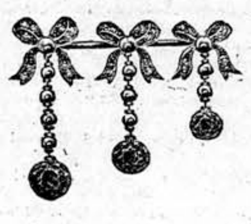

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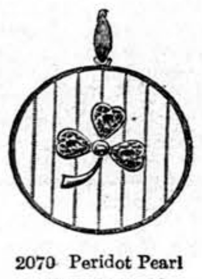
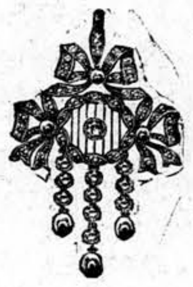
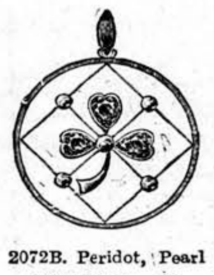


2070 Peridot Pearl and Gold Rs. 36.



2072A. Diamonds Rs. 205.



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